# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII--49. MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 28, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,193.



## Spangler & Wade,

—THE—

## HATTERS & FURNISHERS.

New Stock and the Latest Styles.

NO. 4 EAST MAIN STREET,

Old Reed Room, MASSILLON, OHIO.


## Business Directory.

### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie treet

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

### DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

### DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

### FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

### GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M D.
**Physician and Surgeon,**
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 211 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
**SURGEON.**
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

### JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

### TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

## FEATURES OF THE FESTIVAL.

### Three Governors Speak Before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Governors Wilson, of West Virginia, Lee, of Virginia, and Foraker, of Ohio who are here as guests of the May Festival Association, were introduced to members of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon by President Stevens. Governor Wilson spoke briefly. Governor Lee, who was received with shouts of applause, made a more elaborate speech, in the course of which he referred to the late war and its events, which he said should be consigned to forgetfulness, or if remembered at all, should be thought of and talked of as evidence of American valor and fidelity. No men, he said, could be brought to face such storms of shot and shell as were poured upon Southern soldiers unless they believed their cause was just. Now he was happy to say that Virginia's aim was to take her place in the coronet of the American Union, and by her helpfulness in advancing the interests of the common country, to become a bright and flashing jewel. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Governor Foraker followed, saying he was delighted to see earnestness of greeting given Governor Lee, who now for the first time visited Ohio. It would show him that though Ohio's sons had fought Virginia's it was not through hate, but rather that Ohio loved Virginia so well that she would not allow her to separate from the Union. War had settled their differences for all time and now the common desire of patriots everywhere was to build up the whole country. Loud applause followed. The Governors then held a reception and were met by many prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce.

### The Musical Metropolis.

The great May Festival at Cincinnati has drawn thousands of Ohioans there in the last week and practically speaking has been a grand success. Cincinnatians are so used to deficits that the small one of this year will not harm the great plans for the future. A dispatch to the N. Y. *Times* is as follows:

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The seventh biennial May festival closed to-night, with a programme embracing selections from Wagner. The attendance, which at the matinee was small was nearly 1,000. There will be a financial deficit of from $4,000 to $6,000. This estimate does not include the expense of maintaining the chorus for two years, which amounts to $12,000, but which is permanently provided for by the annual dues of $50 each of the members of the Festival Association. The expenses of the festival, outside of the chorus, amounts to $33,000 or $34,000. The proceeds will be from $28,000 to $29,000.

The interesting news of to-night has less to do with the deficit than with the purposes of the association for the future. It may be set down as settled that the association will not re-engage Theodore Thomas as director. The plan is to secure some eminent foreigner, who will make Cincinnati his home, and divide his time between festival preparation and the College of Music. He will be expected to take the general direction of the festivals, organize and make proficient a local orchestra, and do for the College of Music what Mr. Thomas was expected to do when he was brought here as its president. The gentleman who has been suggested for the place is Hans Richter. The idea is that a man who is eminent and new to the country, and who will give his whole time to Cincinnati's musical interests, will give a fresh and strong impetus to the work which is in hand here.

The *Commercial Gazette* of last Saturday publishes a very fair portrait of John McBride, of Massillon, and tells this of him:

John McBride, Representative from Stark county, has distinguished himself as the miners' champion. He was born in Wayne county, and is thirty-one years of age. In 1851 his parents moved to Massillon, and Mr. McBride spent a portion of his early life in the coal mines, where he learned to appreciate the condition of his fellow-workmen. In 1882 he was elected President of the State Miners' Union. In 1885 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and is now serving his second term. He is married and has four children.

Mr. McBride is a thorough advocate of the workingmen's cause, and is personally known to hundreds of miners in the State.


## MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.

*PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis*


## LATEST NEWS.

### The Grand Jury at Chicago Votes True Bills Against the Anarchists.

### Labor Troubles in Various Parts of the Country Gradually Disappearing.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The grand jury has partly completed its investigation of the Anarchist cases and has determined to indict nearly all the persons arrested and confined in connection with the affair of the Haymarket square. The indictments were passed on yesterday. August Spies, Michael Schwab, August Fischer, Samuel Fielden, perhaps Parsons—though there is considerable doubt as to the latter—were indicted for murder. Christ Spies, Lingg, Peter Rossiter, and ten or twelve others were indicted, some for conspiracy, others for riot. The cases of Hirschberg and Schnabelt are also believed to have received attention. The grand jurors were very reticent about the indictments. They kept their counsel very well. The only new evidence offered yesterday in the cases was the continuation of Capt. Schaack's testimony. He was before the jury but a brief time and told them that he would be able to connect the parties indicted for murder with the bomb-throwing in Haymarket square beyond any doubt. They were all at the meeting at which it was determined to use the bombs. About twenty-five were to be used, and three of the indicted parties had the missiles in their possess on the night of the occurrence. He then detailed the confession of one of the indicted parties who has turned approver. He would produce some of his witnesses if the grand jury and the State's Attorney deemed it necessary.

TORONTO, Canada, May 26.—For over three hours last night the city was under mob rule. Word was received by the Knights of Labor that omnibuses from Kingston for the use of the street-railroad strikers would arrive here between 5 and 7 o'clock, and a large crowd went to meet them, accompanied by a brass band.

On their arrival the omnibuses were driven slowly through the principal streets, the crowd gradually increasing in number until nearly two thousand persons were following in the procession. Every street car met on the route was attacked with bricks and stones. Passengers, drivers, and conductors were injured, and the wildest uproar was kept up, the police being powerless to do anything.

Between thirty and forty street cars were wrecked in this way, and are now lying in the company's shops. Such a scene has seldom if ever been witnessed in Toronto. Fortunately, so far as ascertained, no person was dangerously injured. Had not the Knights of Labor broken up the procession much more serious results would have followed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—F. H. Bergemann, Martin Frank, Otto Fricke, and Gottlieb Jaborossky, anarchists, were arrested Sunday and jailed to await trial on the charge of having introduced at an unlawful meeting and urged the adoption of resolutions indorsing the actions of the anarchists during the Haymarket riot in Chicago. A detective who worked up the case says that these men know more concerning the whereabouts of the noted Chicago agitator Parsons than they care to reveal. He says also that he knows positively that Parsons passed through a small town in northern Kansas soon after the riot, with the intention of escaping to Canada, but was obliged to change his course on account of the serious delay to travel by washouts on the railroads and started for the south, passing through this city on its way, and conferring with his brother anarchists while here. This tends to substantiate the statement telegraphed from Florida that Parsons had been seen there, presumably on his way to Cuba.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Capt. Schaack testified before the grand jury that he thought he could prove that "there was a well-laid plain to sack and burn districts in Chicago May 4. It would have been carried out but that the Anarchists lacked nerve and were unprepared for the vigorous action of the police. Men were told off to set fire to certain houses in the northwestern portion of the city, and others were told off to throw bombs into the police stations, while others were to use bombs at the meeting if the police attempted to disperse it. I think I can connect every man of the Socialists now in jail with this. The houses to be burned in the northwestern section of the city were to be selected indiscriminately. The purpose of the burning was to attract the attention of the police to that section and to draw them away from the main points of attack, the haymarket square and the police stations. The early dispersal of the crowd in the square, the premature throwing of the bomb, for it was premature, and the determined resistance of the police frightened the would-be incendiaries and those who were to attack the police barracks in detail." Being asked where the witnesses to prove this conspiracy were, Capt. Schaack replied: "In the lock-up of the police-stations. They have confessed their complicity to me."

### LABOR NOTES.

The striking employes of the Michigan Car company of Detroit voted to return to work at the old terms.

The striking employes of the Southern Barb-Wire company of St. Louis resolved to return to work on the plan of ten hours.

Twenty-one Newark (N. J.) fur-hat firms, which locked out the makers on the 1st., have notified the men to return to work.

Six hundred Cincinnati harness-makers, who have been granted an eight-hour day, struck for an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in wages.

A delegate meeting of the miners in the Cumberland region declared the strike off and work will be resumed at once at the old rate of 40 cents a ton.

The strike of the journeymen plumbers, which has been in progress at Buffalo for three weeks, is declared off. The men will resume work at the old rates.

The furniture manufacturers of St. Louis attempted to return to the ten-hour system, and the result was that two thousand employes went on a strike.

The board of arbitration chosen to settle the differences between the Pittsburg street-car men and their employes made an award sustaining the demands of the men for twelve hours' work.

The sash, door, and blind manufacturers of Chicago resolved to return to the ten-hour system Monday morning. Their workmen held a meeting and resolved to insist upon a continuance of the eight-hour day, even at cut wages.

The St. Louis furniture manufacturers who granted an eight-hour day to their employes recently resolved to return to ten hours, on the ground that they are unable to compete with manufacturers of other cities whose employes work ten hours.

The Chicago lumber-shovers have returned to work almost in a body. They failed to gain any advantage from their strike. The molders have formally declared the strike ended. It is an absolute surrender on the part of the men and an unqualified victory for the metal manufacturers.

A convention of the United Nailers and Heaters of America has been called to meet in Pittsburg on May 31. The chief question to be decided is whether the association shall return in a body to the Amalgamated Iron and Steel association or become a part of the Knights of Labor. The nailers' strike will also be discussed.

A meeting of New York street-car drivers and conductors now at work on all of the city lines except the Third Avenue was held Monday night to discuss the advisability of tieing up all the lines in the city in order to bring to an end, if possible, the strike on the Third Avenue line. After discussing until midnight the men decided not to tie up at present.

Eight thousand tailors were thrown out of work in New York Monday by the lockout of the 700 union bosstailors of that city. The workers are mostly Hebrews who observe Saturday as holy day. They demand that the cruel task system be abolished, and the substitution of ten hours a day from Sunday to Thursday inclusive, and eight hours on Friday. The bosses say their contracts with the wholesale dealers will not permit any such arrangement.

The 350 men employed in the shops of the Edison Electric company at New York are on strike. The company conceded them an advance in wages and a reduction in hours, and now they demand that only union men be employed, and that no employe be required to attend more than one planer. The company threatens to close down and have its work done by contract.

The grand lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen in session at Galesburg, Ill., expelled twenty-six of its members for originating the strike on the Union Pacific railroad and has suspended thirty more for ninety days for participating. The grand lodge is now considering the cases of those members who took part in the Missouri Pacific strike, and intends to expel those who destroyed or injured property. Grand Master Wilkinson says that the brotherhood does not sanction strikes.

The Boston carpenters who struck nearly a month ago for ten hours' pay for eight hours, work decided last Friday to return to work on the ten-hour system. Before doing so they passed some bitter resolutions against the "bosses" for the refusal to pay for two hours' time each day after work ceased. The "bosses" thought it a cheeky demand, and sat down on it for a month; whereupon the carpenters withdrew it. But all of them will not find work on the old terms, for the building season has been spoiled—three millions' worth of building having been withdrawn for this year on account of strikes.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Prince Bismarck's health is again reported to be bad.

Crop reports from the Northwest continue encouraging.

The Italian town of Monte Rosso is in danger from the eruption of Mount Ætna.

The Governor of New York has signed the bill permitting women to practice law.

The Democratic state convention for Iowa has been called for June 30 at Des Moines.

Stephen Pearl Andrews, the apostle of spiritualism, died in New York at the age of 74 years.

P. L. Cable, a prominent railroad man and capitalist of Rock Island, Ill., died at San Antonio, Tex.

Keely's motor had another trial in Philadelphia before a number of scientists, and it was pronounced a success.

Since the Chicago riot applications have been received from two hundred towns in the State to organize militia companies.

The garrison at East St. Louis, comprising militia companies from Sparta and Vandalia, has been withdrawn by Gov. Oglesby.

A bolt of lightning at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, tore from the bible on the pulpit the book of Numbers, leaving the other pages uninjured.

The forces of Greece and Turkey are retiring from the frontier, having surrendered the prisoners and positions they recently captured.

The nine deputy sheriffs who fired on the mob at East St. Louis were set at liberty at Belleville, the grand jury ignoring the charges of murder.

The fugitive New York aldermen now sojourning in Montreal are in such fear of being kidnaped that they hardly dare to go on the streets at night.

Three children of Michael Feehan, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, lost their lives by pouring oil into a grate during the absence of their parents.

Gov. Larrabee of Iowa appointed as state mine inspectors Joshua A. Smith of Keokuk county, Thomas Binks of Wapello county, and James E. Stout of Green county.

Iowa's Railway Commissioners will investigate the complaint that the Union Pacific is discriminating against Council Bluffs, its legal terminus, in favor of Omaha.

John Y. Macomb, a Chicago manufacturer, was pronounced insane by a jury, and has been sent to a private asylum at Geneva, Illinois. He is rated at $100,000.

The chief of police of St. Louis has been instructed by the commissioners to arrest any person uttering incendiary speeches and disperse any assemblage of anarchists.

At Des Moines, early Tuesday morning, the office of the *Leader* was destroyed by flames originating from a lamp in the press-room. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

A dispatch from Bloomington, Illinois, represents that David Davis still suffers greatly from a carbuncle, and that not even his most intimate friends are admitted to his room.

The deputy collector at Portland, Maine, has seized the Canadian schooner Sisters, which made that port without a manifest. The penalty for the offense is a fine of $5 0.

The sheriff at Chicago has seized the John B. Jeffery printing-house, in Dearborn street, on judgments aggregating $107 328. Emma J. Jeffery appears as a creditor for $54,434.

R. S. Parker, one of the leading merchants of Stillwater, Minn., was held for indictment on a charge of outraging his domestic, Louise Largie, a handsome German girl, aged 16.

The supreme court of Indiana, in deciding the Beaver lake case, has placed the state in undisputed possession of seventy thousand acres of land from which the water has receded.

The second largest steel-works in the United States are to be erected on a fifty-acre tract on the Monongahela river nearly opposite Port Perry by the Duquesne company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

There are over one hundred thousand head of cattle on the trail from Texas to Colorado. So severe has been the drought that vast herds can be heard tramping the dry ground at night and lowing for water.

Two carloads of powder were exploded at Chattanooga, Tenn., by a spark from an engine. The cars were demolished, the engine badly damaged, and two men were killed. A third man was seriously hurt.

A jury at New Orleans convicted General H. T. Frisbie and Baron Hermann von Werthern of conspiracy to defraud the government of $3,4 0 pension money, but recommended them to the mercy of the court.

An offer is made by the New York *Herald* to prove the accuracy of a recent interview on the fishery question with James G. Blaine, who is understood to have denied that he expressed the opinions credited to him.

The governor of Indiana has pardoned from the penitentiary a life convict named Abner Horton, who has served twenty-nine years for killing his father in Clay county. Attorneys claim that the case was one of self defense.

A Detroit correspondent alleges that he has discovered that the Irish in that city have formed a company known as the "H. W. E.," which is interpreted to mean "Hell with England," and that they are nightly engaged in drilling.

The Grand Army posts of Oakland, California, have shipped a car-load of floral contributions for New York, to be placed on the grave of General Grant on Decoration day. The list includes a life-size equestrian statue of the general.

The funeral of Mrs. George H. Pendleton was held Tuesday at Zion church, New York, Dr. Tiffany officiating. Secretary Bayard, Erastus Corning, and Stanley Matthews were present. The final interment of the remains will be in Cincinnati.

A Zuni Indian was placed on trial in the district court at Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the murder of a woman for witchcraft. Judge Brinker decided that the offense was not against the United States, but he held the accused for action by the territorial grand jury.

Thomas J. Potter, vice president of the Burlington road, who once refused offers of $30,000 per annum from both the Union and Northern Pacific companies, has been tendered by the Vanderbilts the presidency of the Bee line road, at a salary of $25,000 for five years.

The railway war which broke out on Sunday at Erie was stopped by an injunction against the Lake Shore officials to prevent the tearing up of the tracks of the Pennsylvania company. The Lake Shore road has ordered engines and cars on the territory in dispute.

A special dispatch to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* from Miles City, M. T., says that many of the most extensive stock-growers of the territory have leased ranges of the Canadian government for terms of twenty-one years and are driving the cattle to the new pasture, much to the disgust of Canadian stock-growers.

The British cabinet, at a meeting held Tuesday afternoon, decided to leave with Mr. Gladstone the question of eliminating clause 24 from the home-rule bill. He accordingly summoned the rank and file of the liberal party to a conference on Thursday. It is understood that after the second reading the bill will be dropped and that parliament will be dissolved in the fall.

General Durbin Ward died at Lebanon, O., Saturday. General Ward went to Chicago on legal business about six weeks ago, and returned suffering with acute rheumatism. Four or five days ago he left his bed and room and felt so much better that he abandoned his heavy winter underwear. This, it is believed, brought about almost immediate relapse. A disease of the kidneys, long dormant, developed rapidly, and hastened his demise.

The fishery dispute is the exciting topic on the Atlantic coast. At Portland the city council denounced the action of the Canadian authorities, and J. G. Blaine was out in an interview in which he declared that the United States had the better of it, and if they only expressed themselves emphatically England would be only too glad to give that expression the most careful consideration. The Canadian authorities admit that the vessels can not be held answerable for buying bait in Canadian ports, but are losing no time in pushing a bill through the house of commons to cover the case, and an effort will be made to make it a law inside of a week.

The Michigan Crop Report for May says that, compared with vitality and growth of average years, the condition of wheat in the southern counties is 90 per cent, and in the northern counties 95 per cent. These figures indicate an aggregate product of about 24,000,000 bushels. Of the area seeded to wheat, 3 per cent will be plowed up because winter-killed or otherwise destroyed. During the nine months from August to April inclusive the farmers marketed 12,655,000 bushels, or 41 per cent of the crop of 1885, against about 30 per cent of the crop of 1884 marketed in the corresponding time one year previous. The area of wheat harvested in April were received from 297 elevators and mills, which is a large percentage of the whole number.

### WASHINGTON.

A Buffalo newspaper prints the story that Miss Folsom has denied to friends from that city who are now in Paris that she is soon to wed the president.

A vote taken in the senate on making a special order of the bill repealing the pre-emption laws developed the fact that there is a strong undercurrent of sentiment in that body against Fitz John Porter.

Secretary Lamar says that the interior department will recognize such courts of the Cherokee Indian nation in the Indian territory as courts of record in the matter of execution of contracts as possess the powers which entitle courts of the states and territories to be recognized as courts of record. This modifies the former ruling of the department and removes the necessity for these Indians to go to the states for acknowledgment of contracts.

QUESTIONS FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The house Committee on Pacific railroads, has agreed to report favorably a resolution instructing the secretary of the interior to demand of the Northern Pacific Railroad company information as to whether it has arranged its stopping-places and running of trains so as to benefit certain towns which the directors of the company were interested in to the injury of other towns. Also, by what authority of law the company owns any interest in any town-site company. The resolution also requires the company to furnish a statement as to its freight and passenger traffic. All this information the secretary is to transmit to congress.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Senate.

MAY 19.—Senator Logan presented in the Senate to day a substitute for the labor-arbitration bill which recently passed the house. It provides for the appointment by the president of a commission of arbitration to consist of five members, one from the democratic organization, one from the republican organization, one who is not recognized as a member of either of the two parties, one thoroughly acquainted with railroad management, but who is in no way financially interested in any railroad or transportation company, and one who is identified with and thoroughly understands the conditions of laboring people.

The persons comprising the commission must be men having superior intelligence as to the industrial interests of the country. Each commissioner's salary is to be $3,500 a year, and they are empowered to employ a secretary, a stenographer, and a messenger, the two former to receive $2,000 a year and the latter $1,400. The commission is to be allowed traveling expenses. In all cases submitted for arbitration the parties to the same are required to sign an agreement to abide by the decision of the commissioners. Each party to the case submitted may be heard in person and by witness, and shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

After concluding the hearing of any controversy the commission shall transmit to the president and to the United States court a report of its decision and it shall be spread upon the records of the court and have the same binding effect and force.

The commission may require United States marshals to serve process. The expenses of any single arbitration shall not exceed $1,000. The bill amends the act creating the bureau of labor so that the bureau shall hereafter be known as the department of labor, and the commissioner is required to communicate with all transportation companies and industries where a large number of persons are employed to ascertain the number of employes; the manner in which their labor is performed and its character; the condition, manner of living, and the facilities for educating their children, and to prepare tabulated reports showing hours of labor and compensation of various employments. The commissioners shall hold their offices three years, unless sooner removed by the president for good and sufficient cause, which shall be reported to the senate with the nomination of the successor of any of them.

The senate by a vote of 51 to 14, passed a pension bill which makes the minimum allowance $4 a month.

MAY 20.—In the Senate to day Mr. Manderson reported back favorably from the committee on military affairs a bill to authorize the Cheyenne and Northern railway company to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservation, and on motion of Mr. Manderson the bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds it was so amended as to provide that the rights so conferred be not exercised on the road not built within three years after the privilege granted by the bill shall cease and terminate. The bill as thus passed.

Senator Dawes reported favorably from the committee on Indian affairs bills granting to railroads the right of way through the Indian reservation in northern Montana and appropriating $20,000 for the removal of the eastern Cherokee Indians to Indian Territory.

Senator Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the bills which recently passed the house appropriating $150,000 for the construction of additional quarters at the Soldiers' homes at Hampton, Milwaukee and Leavenworth.

Senator Blair introduced a bill to restore to officers of the army and their widows and minor children the rate of pensions they received prior to July 25, 1866, at which date certain classes of pensions were reduced.

The Sixteen-hundred-dollar bill was passed.

The land-grant bill was then laid before the Senate, and the senate adjourned.

MAY 21.—In the Senate this afternoon the bill which provides for closing up the business of the Court of Alabama claims was passed as it came from the House, yeas, 29; nays 17. The urgent deficiency bill being reported by Mr. Allison from the Committee on appropriations, it was passed without debate.

Mr. Plumb moved that the Senate insist on its amendment to the Postoffice appropriation bill. The Senate agreed to the motion, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Plumb, Mahone and Call as the Conference Committee.

On motion of Mr. Blair the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of favorably reported pension bills standing on the calendar. After the passage of a number of these bills, the Senate got into a slight wrangle, owing to Mr. Beck's insinuation that they were progressing too rapidly. This was resented by Senators Sawyer, Blair and Hoar, but by 5:10 p. m. peace was restored and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

MAY 24.—The president has vetoed four private pension bills, granting pensions to Dudley B. Branch, Louis Meecher, Edward Ayres, and James C. Chandler. The president gave his reason at length in respect to each case. He says that in the Branch case approval is withheld for the reason that the history of his hospital-treatment furnishes no proof of the injury upon which his claim is now based.

In Melcher's case the president says that he found nothing in his examination of the facts which impeached the value of the surgeon's certificate upon which adverse action by the pension bureau was predicated.

Of the Ayers bill the president says that the claimant served in his regiment nearly three years after the alleged injury, and in May or June, 1 6, the claimant deserted, but was captured in July of that year and returned to duty without trial.

In the case of Chandler the president reviews at length the various applications made for a pension, which disclose the fact that two of them recount different injuries received at the same time.

MAY 25.—On motion of Mr. Sewell the

[Continued on 8th page.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

### Spring.

As little children gather round their mother,
And beg her a familiar tale to tell—
One that is dearer far than any other,
Because so often heard and known so well;

And as they watch her, prompting should she falter,
And any variation quickly see,
And cry, "Don't tell it so, don't change and alter,
We want it just the way it used to be,"—

So do we come to thee, O Nature—Mother,
And never tire of listening to thy tales.
Tell us thy spring-time story now—no other,
That hath a wondrous charm which never fails.

Tell it with all the old time strength and glory,
Fill it with many a happy song and shout;
Don't miss one bird or blossom in the story,
Don't leave one daffodil or daisy out.

Tell us each shade in all the tree's soft greening,
Don't skip one blade of grass, one bee, one wren—
Each little thing has grown so full of meaning,
In the dear story we would hear again.

O, Mother Nature! thou art old and hoary,
And wonderful and strange things thou canst tell;
But we, like children, love the spring-time story,
And think it best, because we know it well.

—Bessie Chandler, in The Century.

### PLEDGED TO ANOTHER.

The evening meal was just over at Farmer Bolton's; the big red fire was raked into a ruddier blaze, and the candles were lighted, for the brief November evening admitted of no long, dreamy twilight.

Mrs. Boulton was busy at her household labors, and her husband, absorbed in the columns of the city paper that some kindly neighbor had brought in, was too busy to heed the shouts of the children at their play in the big unfurnished parlor beyond.

Suddenly the farmer laid down his paper, and pushed the steel spectacles up on his forehead.

"Ursula," said he, "how would you like to lose Kitten?"

"Lose Kitten!"

The good woman dropped into the dish-pan the blue plate she was washing.

"It's ten years since we found her on our door-step on a March mornin'," resumed the farmer, speaking slowly and musingly: "and she's growed up as straight and beautiful as one of your white lilies. I've always wondered none of her folks didn't come for'ard to claim her, but they never did. It would be very hard to part with her now?"

"I'd e'en a'most as soon part with our Robin," said the wife. "But what put that in your head just now, Asaph?"

Mr. Bolton readjusted his spectacles, sought out the corner of the paper he had last been reading and slowly spelled out the following paragraph:

INFORMATION WANTED of a child named Kitty Byington, blue-eyed, with brown hair and a fair complexion. Supposed to have been stolen or kidnapped in the month of March, 18—. The above mentioned may be identified by a mole on the left elbow, and a crescent-shaped scar on the left hand. When abducted she wore a white dress, trimmed with embroidery, and a coral necklace and armlets. Any information on the subject, addressed to B —— B——, No. —, —— street, will be thankfully received by her uncle.

"That's Kitten sure enough!" ejaculated Mrs. Bolton. "But she had no corals on, and the embroidery had all been torn off her dress."

"Likely the rascals did that that stole her away. Anyhow, it must be our Kitten. But why didn't they advertise for her before?"

Mrs. Bolton shook her head.

"I'm sure I don't know. What do you s'pose we ought to do, husband?"

Farmer Bolton rose and opened the door, calling:

"Kitten Robin you've played long enough; come in now."

Robert Bolton, a handsome, bright-eyed boy of thirteen, with rich brown complexion, dazzling white teeth, and a figure straight and erect as a young birch tree, bounded in, followed by a rosy child of eleven, whose cheeks were flushed with exercise, and her golden-brown hair floating in loose tangled ringlets round her lovely oval face.

"Come here, Kitten," said the farmer, and she came to his side, leaning her fresh pink cheek against his rough whiskers, to hear for the first time the whole story of her life.

"And now, Kitten," said the old farmer when he had finished the tale, bring me the ink-bottle and a fresh quill, and a sheet of blue lined paper."

"Father, what are you going to do?"

"I am going to write to your folks, child. I ain't no right to keep their treasure back from 'em, though it should break my old heart to part with the little one I have learned to love so dearly."

Kitten's blue eyes dilated, she shook her brown curls back from her forehead and stamped her small foot resolutely on the ground.

"I won't go to them! I won't! I won't! I won't!"

"Kitten!" remonstrated the good farmer's wife.

"I love you!" screamed the child. "I will stay with you. I'm going to be Robin's little wife, and I won't leave him!"

"But if it is right that you should go, Kitten?"

"I don't care—I don't care! I will stay with you all!"

Mrs. Bolton drew the sobbing and excited child close to her, and signalled to her husband not to say any more at present.

But when Kitten was fast asleep in bed, with the tears yet glistening on her long eyelashes, and one little hand—the crescent-shaped scar distinctly outlined upon it—lying upon the coverlet, Farmer Bolton got out the ink-bottle and the fresh quill, and a sheet of blue paper, and wrote the letter to B—— B——, No. —, —— street.

"For it's our duty, any way you can fix it,', said the farmer.

By the very next train, after the momentous epistle had reached the far off city, a tall stylish-looking gentleman came down to Bolton Farm to claim his little treasure.

"I have passed nearly all my life abroad," he said, "and it was not until my return home, a few months since, that I learned by some accident a clue might still be gained to the whereabouts of my orphan niece. I had little hope of ever seeing her again when I inserted that advertisement, and you can fancy my delight when your letter reached me. I am alone in the world, and people call me rich—now, indeed, I feel that I am so in very truth."

At first Kittie Byington—"Kitten," as she was familiarly called by her warm-hearted farmhouse friends—steadfastly refused to accompany her uncle to his city home.

"I love my father and mother better than I do you," she resolutely persisted, repelling her uncle's caresses, "and I have promised to be Robin's little wife."

But the united remonstrances and persuasions of her friends at length succeeded in overcoming her objections, and Kitten was taken away—a little "Niobe, all in tears."

"You'll forget us all when you are a fine lady, Kitten," said Robert, as he kissed her good-bye.

"I never—never will forget you, Robin," sobbed the girl. "I'll be your wife just the same. See if I'm not!"

And these were Kitten's last words.

"You must forget 'em, my boy," said the farmer afterwards, when Robert Bolton recurred to them. "She'll be richer and grander than ever you can hope to be, and it isn't fitting that stoneware and fine porcelain should mate together."

Robert Bolton was only a boy, but he never forgot Kitten's last words.

* * * * *

"I wish you could make up your mind to like him, Katherine. He is one of the finest young men I know."

"I do like him, uncle," said Kitty Byington, shaking her brown curls just as defiantly as she had done in the old Bolton farmhouse ten years ago. "I think he's perfectly splendid!"

"Then, my little pet, why do you treat him with such marked coldness and reserve? It is plain to see that he loves you most truly and tenderly, and—— Why, my love, what's the matter? You are crying."

"It's because I am so very, very miserable, uncle," sobbed Kitten, hiding her face on her uncle's shoulder. "I do love Mr. Beverley, but I can't marry him because—because—I am already engaged."

"My dear girl, surely you attach no importance to the childish compact entered into with the farmer's son years ago."

"I promised him, uncle, and I must not break my word."

"But that was mere child's play."

"Robin does not consider it so, uncle; his last letters speak of the time when he shall come to claim me. Oh, uncle, if I might only die first!"

"Catherine, you surely will not sacrifice yourself with all the beauty, talents, and accomplishments that you possess, to be the wife of a country bumpkin."

"I have promised him, uncle."

"You have not even seen him since you were both children."

"But we have corresponded, uncle."

"Katherine, this is idle folly—an exaggerated idea of duty, to refuse Beverley because of this baby compact."

"I have promised, uncle, and unless he himself releases me, I shall adhere religiously to my word."

"May I write to him, my love, and put the case?"

"If you like, uncle; but I know his nature better than you do. He will never give me up."

"At all events, the experiment is worth trying."

So Mr. Byington wrote a long, pleading, arguing letter to Robert Bolton—a letter whose eloquence, he judged, might have melted the most selfish heart, and patiently awaited the answer.

It came at last, brief and decisive. Mr. Bolton positively declined to release Miss Byington from her engagement, but would come to the town to claim her finally on the following Wednesday.

Thus died out the last faint ray of hope that glimmered in poor little Kitten's horizon.

* * * * *

"You confess yourself that you do love me, Kitty?"

"I do love you!"

"Then why are you deaf to my prayers and entreaties?"

"I am pledged to another, Mr. Beverley. Do not strive to tempt me to break my word. His parents were my friends when I was altogether friendless. His devotion has never failed me. Should I shrink from rewarding him now?"

The next day, as Kitten sat in her boudoir, trying to read, a servant brought her the card of "Mr. Robert Bolton."

"He is in the parlor, ma'am."

Kitten rose and went down, as a martyr, self-elected, might pass to the stake pale yet resolute.

Mr. Beverley stood leaning against the mantel.

"Good morning, Miss Byington."

"Good morning, Mr. Beverley. I—I was looking for Mr. Bolton."

"He is here."

Kitten glanced round the room with a puzzled air.

"Where?"

He took both her cold hands with passionate tenderness.

"My Kitten! my precious little one! I am Robert Bolton!"

"You, Mr. Beverley!"

"Yes, I myself. Kitten I dared not claim your hand until, under another name, I had won your heart. You have been true to me—truer than I had any right to hope. My darling, will you be my little wife now, in very truth?"

Half an hour afterwards, when Mr. Byington came, Kitten ran to him all smiles and tears.

"Mr. Beverley?" he said in surprise, glancing from his niece to her companion.

"No, uncle it isn't Mr. Beverley, it is Robin, my old love, Robin—and I am so happy!"

Farmer Bolton and his wife came up to the wedding, and were the happiest old people in the world, except Mr. Byington.

"Now aren't you glad you stood by your old love, Kitten?" demanded Robin mischievously.

---

A little girl who lives in the Highlands went up to Vermont one summer a few years ago. Contrary to their expectations when they left home, her father and mother took and occupied a small and very scantily furnished farmhouse during the summer. One day the 5-year-old child was rebuked for some misdemeanor, whereupon she put on her philosophical manner and astonished her elders by remarking: "Well, mamma, I don't know how anybody can live religion in such a horrid old house!" Circumstances do have something to do with the case after all. —*Boston Gazette.*

### A BOOTBLACK'S LUCK.

**How Pat Higgins, of New York City, Amassed a Fortune Out West.**

Pat Higgins, of Denver, Col., who is estimated to be worth at least $100,000, formerly kept a boot-blacking stand at the corner of Broadway and Ann street. In spite of his wealth he dresses as he did then, except on state occasions, and is still engaged in blacking boots, though he does less of the manual work than he did when barely making a living in New York city. He now employs many assistants, and is said to have stands in many Colorado towns, and in Tombstone, Arizona. He was well known to New Yorkers doing business near the City Hall park during the latter years of the war and for several years afterward. He was in the boot-blacking business previous to the breaking out of the war, but gave up his brush to serve two years in the navy.

He then returned to his old stand on Broadway, and lived in a tenement house in the fourth ward. He was able to add to his earnings by selling papers, but even when making $5 a day at his blacking stand he continued to live in the cheap rooms he had occupied when $1 a day was good pay. He was an every-day sort of Irishman, unpretentious, hard-working and sober. He could have dressed well, but he did not care to, and wore only a common flannel shirt and trousers in summer time, with the addition of a pea-jacket in winter.

Pat had ideas and aspirations that were far above his station in life. He was very proud of his two daughters, whose mother was dead. They were always neatly dressed, and went regularly to church and to school. When they grew up he closed his Broadway stand, and, saying good-bye to the few friends at the cruller and coffee stands near by, he left New York and took his children to their aunt in Chicago. He went on to the Black Hills. Pat did not open a saloon or locate a claim or gamble. He opened a modest little shanty with a chair in it, and hung out the legend: "Boots blacked inside." Whenever a miner came to town he always went first to the barber's, then to Pat's place to get a shine, and then he was ready to paint the town.

The miners paid Higgins in gold-dust and 25 cents was the price of a shine. The dust was not weighed, and Pat got more than a quarter's worth oftener than he got less. He saved every cent possible. He had no expensive habits, never dressed up, seldom drank, never gambled, and was making from $10 to $20 a day. Then he sent to New York for the illustrated papers. There wasn't a news-stand in the Black Hills at that time. Every man and woman subscribed through Higgins for one or more of the illustrated papers. He bought them for 10 cents and less by subscribing for the year, and sold them for 25 cents, and even as high as 50 cents and $1. Competition soon began. Higgins stayed till profits began to fall off perceptibly, then moved on to the next frontier town that had no bootblack and no news-dealer.

When Pat got as far as Leadville he found he was worth several thousand dollars. He selected the First National Bank of Denver as his bank of deposit, and he has ever since done business with them. Not long after he went west Higgins began sending occasional orders for $100 worth of blacking and brushes to New York firms. The scrawling handwriting and doubtful standing of the unknown customer caused feelings of misgiving with some firms at first, but the promptness with which the little Irishman's drafts were honored by the First National Bank of Denver set at rest any doubts, and Higgins had become a very valuable and much appreciated customer at a well known brush house in Beekman street, and also at a blacking manufactory which is advertised on every rock and fence.

Not long ago a traveling man for the brush house hunted up Higgins. He found him in Tombstone, Arizona. Higgins was the same man, with the same prudent ways and modest desires, but with the same lofty ideas and fond pride of his daughters. He had just been to Chicago on a visit to see them. They were being educated at the best schools there. Having seen them he had returned contentedly, and with as firm purposes as ever, to his cabin and his brush.

The traveling man induced Higgins to have his picture taken in his every-day clothes, with his pet dog at his side. Higgins loved that dog very dearly. They traveled together. When Higgins went from the Black Hills to Leadville he walked, only occasionally getting a ride on an emigrant wagon. Higgins was waked up one night by the barking of his dog. The barking grew fainter, and finally ceased. In half an hour the dog returned, wagging his tail. He had led a band of Indians on a false scent.—*N. Y. Star.*

### How Wise Became a Judge.

Hon. John S. Wise, who was the republican candidate for governor of Virginia at the last election, is a dead shot, a lover of fine dogs, one of the best lawyers in his state, and—a joker. At the Hoffman House recently he gave a writer for the New York *Mail and Express* a batch of funny things about his campaign for governor.

"How did I get the idea for a glass-ball shooting campaign? In the beginning of the campaign I visited some red-hot democrats in a back county, intending to try and convert them by a telling stump speech. I had to pass away the time early in the morning, as the speaking did not begin until noon. There was a lot of old ink bottles piled up in front of a store. I made a bet with some of the democrats that just as many of them as I defeated in a contest of shooting at these bottles should vote for me. Well, I won four democratic votes in a very few minutes. That's the only shooting I did in the campaign."

"You threatened to cut a democrat's ears off once, didn't you?",

"Yes, and I would have done it if he'd continued to interrupt me while speaking. It was at a small town. I was addressing quite a crowd. Every now and then some one far back in the audience interrupted me. I finally saw that he was a fire eating democrat. I pointed my finger at him and said: 'I see you and know that you are trying to interrupt me. I have a pistol and knife with me. If you bother me again I will come down from this platform and cut both of your ears off.' I need scarcely add that I finished my speech without further interruption."

"How did you get the title of judge?"

"That, like the glass-ball shooting campaign, is rather a joke. I was engaged in a lawsuit in this city, associated with Gen. Gordon. One day the general and I were walking down Broadway. I was telling him of some particular law points that I had been examining. He was intently listening when a dapper young fellow, whom I knew, walked up and addressed me as judge. He walked along with me and it was judge this and judge that. I saw that Gen. Gordon was rather annoyed that our conversation should be interrupted, so I said to the dapper fellow:

"'My dear sir, I am not a judge, I never was a judge of any court and I don't deserve the title. Why do you call me judge?'

"'You are a dog-judge,' he answered.

"You could have heard Gordon's laugh five blocks off."

### Punishment of Criminals.

"The dark cell is not an adequate punishment for a desperado," says Mr Baker, Superintendent of the New York State Prisons. "Why, I have known prisoners to get fat by being confined in the dark cell on a diet of bread and water. They seem to curl up and go to sleep contentedly, like a hibernating animal. Some less passive infliction is needed to bring them to terms. Let me illustrate. I once visited one of our State prisons, where a big hulking ruffian with an iron bar split open the skull of a slender youth against whom he conceived some grudge. The latter should not have been sent to the prison at all—a reformatory was the place for him, but there he lay with a fractured head. It was shortly after I had abolished the use of the paddle; and, by the way, I had discovered the law and had issued my order before Grover Cleveland informed me that he had found the same statute. Well, the burly ruffian who felled the boy had no dread of paddling. He was insolent and defiant; the dark cell possessed no terrors to him. The convict sent to that dungeon always determines the duration of his own stay there, for he is let out when he becomes submissive. Well, I sent for the oldest keeper in the jail and I asked him if he could suggest some punishment not inhibited by law. After mature reflection he replied that he had once been in the navy, and would recommend hanging up by the wrists. I got him to rig his apparatus, and I tested it by having him hang myself up. What doubts I entertained as to its efficacy were speedily dissipated by a brief experience. I was not hurt, but I was awfully glad to sit down. Then I sent for the thug. He entered defiant, and laughed at the ordeal before him. With a slip-knot adjusted to his wrists, he was soon hoisted until his toes touched the ground. At first he laughed. After a little he began to blaspheme most savagely. A little while longer and he yielded, then wept and whined and begged for mercy, promising to behave forevermore like a cherub. When he was let down he dropped in a heap like a bag of rags. In less than fifteen minutes from being taken from his bench he was taken back there with no injury done to him, yet a thoroughly cowed brute, who always behaved well afterward. It was a salutary discipline, and I believe in it."

### The Price of a Blank Shot.

"We had," said one of the crowd, "one of the funniest duels I ever saw at college. It was a put-up job, of course! The pistols were not loaded with ball, but the duelists did not know that. They stood up like men, apparently, but one of them got so nervous he fired before the word was given. That placed him at the mercy of his opponent, who was a poor devil and rather shrewd. As soon as the pistol went off the individual who fired it got utterly scared. The other stood calm and determined, and proceeded to take leisurely aim. 'Don't shoot!' yelled the victim; 'don't shoot!' 'I believe it is my turn isn't it?' he asked, and turned to the seconds. 'Of course it is; go ahead.' And he again leisurely covered his man. 'Hold on! Hold on! I'll give you $500 if you won't shoot!' 'Tain't enough!' 'For heaven's sake! I'll give you $750!' The man with the pistol sneered and covered him once more. 'How much will you take?' 'A thousand dollars.' 'I'll give it. Put that cursed thing down.' And he paid his little $1,000."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

### A Straw Man on the Track.

Engineer Jack Cunningham is a tender-hearted fellow, who would rather leave the country than draw blood. He cries every time he kills a calf. The other evening, the boys put a straw man, all nicely fixed, on a bridge near Alamosa. Jack whipped around the curve with his passenger train, espied the man, reversed his engine, opened the sand-lever, applied the air-brakes full force, and shut his eyes to keep out the horrible sight; the train stopped, after it had passed over the poor unfortunate, and Jack wanted his fireman to go back and see who it was. Conductor German came ahead, and told Jack to come back and see the result of his carelessness. This broke Jack all up—but he went. He had to buy a whole cigar store in Placer. They "set" the dummy again, and caught Al. Springer. He is a little superstitious, and would not stop, saying the broken bones and clotted blood would keep him awake for months. He was so sick, he could not eat his supper.—*Colorado Paper.*

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Stranger (to country editor)—Are you engaged, sir? Country editor—One moment, please. I want to finish this article on "The Curse of Rum." Take a seat. (To boy) James, send this copy up-stairs, and tell the foreman to set it double-leaded. Now, sir, I am at your service. What can I do for you? Stranger—I am about to open a wholesale and retail liquor establishment in this town. If I should place a half-column advertisement in your paper would you be willing to give me a twenty-line editorial notice without extra charge? Country editor—Certainly, sir. (To boy) James, tell the foreman to kill that copy just sent up.—*N. Y. Sun.*


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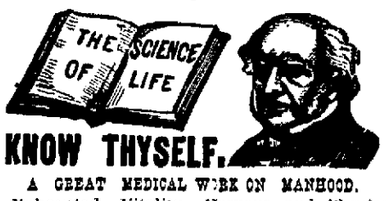


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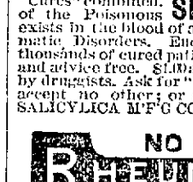

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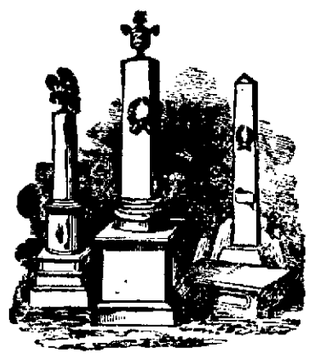
**WORKS.**



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

**CHOICE MONUMENTS**
**and Gravestones,**

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

**MANTEL ROOM**

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

**Slate MANTLES & GRATES,**

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

**JOHN BAKER THOMPSON,**
**Caterer and Confectioner,**
Is prepared to fill and deliver orders for
**Ice Cream and Lemon Sherbet**
**In Bricks and Molds.**

The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment

**Soda Water & Lemonade**

are dispensed and an

**Ice Cream Parlor is Attached.**

Order by telephone.

**42 East Main Street.**

**Hurrah Smokers!**

If you want a good Cigar call for

**Phil. Blumenschein's**

**Brands of Cigars.**

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

**Globe Bakery,**

West Main Street,

**A. J. RICHEIMER, PROP'R.**

**The Best of Bread, Fresh Baked Every Day.**

**Elegant Ice Cream Parlors.**

Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies.

Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's Grocery, and delivered to all parts of the city.

**J. C. COREY,**
Proprietor of the Massillon
**Steam Boiler WORKS.**
Manufacturer of
**Locomotive, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Oil and Water Tanks, Iron Doors, Shutters and Plate Iron Work of a Description, etc., &c.**
**BOILERS REPAIRED**
in the best manner and at short notice. Works Clay street, north of Mong & Crawfords Factory
MASSILLON, O.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### An Ohio Democrat's Views on the Result of Redistricting.

Special to the Commercial Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A Democrat, who is very familiar with Ohio politics, went over the subject of redistricting to-day. A reproduction of the points of his talk about the complications, and his idea of the results, will prove interesting, at least to those concerned.

"The Fourth District is filled with Democratic timber, and is so largely Democratic that it is scarcely possible to find a Republican aspirant. Making a Congressional campaign merely for the 'fun of the thing' has never been an attractive entertainment in the 'old reliable.' Present Representative Le Fevre, of Shelby, and Anderson, of Drake, are thrown together. The former professes that he is not in the fight yet. The new districting certainly improves Le Fevre's chances. Mercer will present ex-Senator Tom Godfrey and ex-Speaker A. D. Marsh, and probably the younger LeBlond. Auglaize will show up Layton and Andrews. Allen has Doan, Cunningham, the Ditchiaes, Townsend, Judge Yoder and vairous others too numerous to mention. This is the home of ex-Representative Charles N. Lamison, who is certainly the ablest man in the district, but not an aspirant. There will be a monkey and parrot time in Allen, and it is not at all probable that the county will be a unit for any one of its sons.

"The counties of Clarke, Pickaway, Champaign, Logan and Madison comprise the Eight District. The houses of York and Lancaster were not more bitterly opposed than are the aspirants of this district. Every county save Pickaway gives a Republican majority, and every county but Pickaway is full of prospective Congressional timber. Clarke is the home of Keifer and Bushnell; Champaign of Cowgill and Eichelberger, Madison of ex-States Senator Wilson, and Logan of General Bob Kennedy, Sir William Lawrence and Wm. West, the blind intellectual magician.

"The counties are full of lesser lights then those mentioned, each and all anxious to jump onto the altar of sacrifice. General Keifer is anxious for vindication, a thing he much needs, but will scarcely attain. Bushnell has turned his attention to politics, with a settled purpose of plucking official honors. Cowgill is weary of agricultural pursuits, and is conscious that he is more fitted for legislative life. Eichelberger has been troubled with the official itch for years, and continued disappointment is scouring his sweet disposition. Judge Lawrence is so accustomed to holding office that when forced to private life he reaches complete misery. No man exhibits a more perfect complacency than Sir William when bearing the burdens of official life, or is more gracious in tone and manner when seeking to impress his fellow-citizens with his entire fitness to be their public servant.

"The counties of Richland, Ashland, Huron and Lorain will be the district in which George W. Geddes will have to struggle to hold his hold. It is not at all probable that he will be able to do so. A majority of over 1,200 was given last fall in these counties for Foraker. Judge Geddes ran behind the State ticket two years ago, and it is safe to predict that he will do so again.

"The majority in what will be known as the 'Athens' district, the Fifteenth, has been cut down a few thousand, but is still strongly Republican. With a popular man there is no doubt as to how it will go.

By the addition of Holmes county the Sixteenth district is made overwhelmingly Democratic, Mr. Wilkins is the present Representative, and is very anxious about a third term. He is one of the inexplainable successes of Ohio politics. Were one who knows him best asked for a reason for his continuance in place, he would be compelled to respond with the old chestnut, 'Ask me an easier one.' It was thought that John O'Neill, of Muskingum, would push Beriah from his stool, but that gentleman's excursion into Kentucky and Tennessee, together with eighteen foolish brethren, has consigned him to merited oblivion. Judge Hunter, of Newark, a gentleman of very respectable abilities and worth, will contest with Mr. Wilkins.

"There will be music in the Eighteenth district. It is the home of the only McKinley, of the only Fassett, and one of the two Taylors. Major McKinley met with disaster in it four years ago, and and that will be pleaded against him. Yet he is a strong man on the issue which the district most affects—the tariff. He has confined his statesmanship to this issue, and is master of the question so far as views of the principle will permit. He is a large favorite outside of his district wherever there is a protective sentiment.

"The large oil and coal interests of Mahoning will naturally turn towards McKinley, and may properly see that he represents them to a fuller degree than any other man in the district. Stark county, McKinley's home, is the largest in the district, and will be able, in conjunction with the larger portion of Mahoning, to make his nomination, which would not be a matter of regret."

### F. D. M.

### What the Commercial Gazette's Correspondent Thinks About the New District.

The unpleasant phase of the situation is in the Taylor-McKinley district, one of these men must retire, and it will probably be Taylor. He comes from a small county with only some thirty-odd votes in convention, while McKinley comes from an enormous county which has seventy-seven votes. Again, McKinley's district is full of the protection element and he has carefully studied that question, as of course it was his duty to do in the interests of his constituents, and has become one of the recognized authorities in Congress on tariff questions. Between iron, coal, wool, pottery, etc., all industries demanding protection, the district has been satisfied with McKinley.

The "political machine" is of course all with McKinley, and I do not use the phrase in an offensive sense, but to express the truth that his long tenure of office and familiarity with the people and politics of the district give him a power in the convention not possessed by a new man. And it must be said, too, that it should be the policy of the people in every Congressional district to keep returning a member as long as he is faithful and honest and useful, for that usefulness to his constituency and the nation is enhanced with every term of service. This policy has always obtained to a large extent in the South, and the result is that the Southern people as a general thing, are represented by men long familiar with the ways and methods of government and Congress and are thus often able to accomplish things for their people the new Congressman would fail at.

Mr. Taylor and Major McKinley have, I understand, conferred fully and in the friendliest spirit upon the situation. It is the general opinion, as I have heard it expressed, that McKinley is practically sure of renomination, and Taylor may make no contest, but indorse and support him.

It is to be hoped that if Mr. Taylor is unfortunately retired by this political turn-about it will not be for long. He has made a most excellent impression as a gentleman and a legislator. He has won the respect and friendship of all who have come in contact with him or watched his course; and his career is full of bright promise. As for Major McKinley, it need not be said, of course that it would be a misfortune to lose his services; that the Ohio people could not contemplate with serenity. It is not believed here among those familiar with Ohio politics that outside of this district any present Republican member will be retired.

### How Judge Geddes Feels.

Says Geo. W. Geddes, speaking of the redistricting scheme: "It has troubled me less than some of the Republican members. Of the twenty-one members from Ohio, in the old districts Republicans had a chance of electing fifteen, now it will dwindle to eleven."

"How does it effect your own district?" was asked, and he replied:

"In this way Congressional districts are divided so as to have nearly equal population, and about 152,000 to each district. Now, with Holmes county taken off, we have only 127,000 population while Wilkins district with Holmes attached has 177,000."

When asked what the Democrats would do about it, he said:

"Nearly all are in favor of nominating and voting in the old district; then leave the matter to the Supreme Court. The point will there be made that there was not a constitutional quorum pres't when the Cincinnati members were seated. They being not legally seated, all subsequent actions in which the Cincinnati Senators counted to make a quorum make the act unconstitutional."

Philadelphia *Press:* The Democratic statesmen who ran away from the Ohio Senate explain that they did so to save the State. This puts the mattter in a better light. A Democrat who is smart enough to know his absence is a public good deserves to be kindly treated.

### Complexities of the Railway Problem.

Any practical scheme of railroad control is likely to be based upon a compromise. The different interests involved are so conflicting that it will not do to attempt a solution from any one standpoint exclusively. The direction which legislation is to take can not be decided by a mere consideration of complaints against the existing system, whether well-grounded or otherwise. We must also consider what other systems have been tried, and what evils they have involved; what lines of treatment have been undertaken, and how far it has been found possible to carry them out. It is not a question what we would like to do, so much as what we actually can do.

The community requires four things of its railroad system:

1. That it shall afford sufficient facilities to meet the wants of business. In other words, there must be enterprise in building new lines, and in keeping the old ones up to a high standard of efficiency.

2. That the charges, as a whole, shall be as reasonable as possible. If they are higher than those of other countries, or higher than is necessary for the support of the railroads, the business development of the community will be retarded.

3. That there shall not be arbitrary differences in charges which force business into unnatural and wasteful channels, or cripple one man for the enrichment of another.

4. That there shall be as little waste of capital as possible, either by corruption, extravagance, or want of business skill. This is not quite so vital a matter as the other three, but it is one which we can not afford to leave out of account.

No system of regulation is ever likely to be devised which shall secure all these results. Free competition, as we have tried it in America, produces rapid construction and low rates, but fosters discrimination and extravagance; thus securing the first and second requirements, at the sacrifice of the third and fourth. The French system of regulated monopoly has just the opposite effect: it prevents waste and discrimination, but development is slow and rates are high. The third and fourth requirements are secured at the expense of the first and second. England enjoys the first and fourth advantages, at the sacrifice of the second and third; Italy has secured the second and third, but failed of the first and fourth. The Granger system of regulation sacrificed the first in the effort to secure the second. Partial state ownership, as we shall see, secures the third, at great risk of sacrificing all the others.—*Arthur T. Hadley, in Popular Science Monthly.*

### Some Suggestions Concerning Rats.

An attempt to catch rats by traps or by poisoning them suddenly will fail. Old rats know too much, and can only be caught by kindness. To destroy them, give them a good meal every day. Do not put any poison in the food, but simply prepare a dish for them daily, as a free lunch, composed of corn-meal moistened with milk, into which an egg and a little salt (to season) have been beaten. At first they may not touch it, but keep it before them, making it fresh daily. They will soon try a little, and if not injurious their suspicions will be allayed. In a week or ten days they will expect it, and every rat on the place will be at the appointed place for the treat. Give them plenty of it, so as to induce all the rats in the neighborhood to join in. Do not be in a hurry to poison them. If they eat all the food, give them a larger quantity next time. As soon as they have thrown off all suspicion go to your druggist, get some phosphorus paste, or other rat-poison, mix it with the food, and be sure you give them enough and something to spare, so as to induce all to eat. They will either be killed or become so suspicious of all other food as to leave, and not a rat will remain. Hence, to destroy rats, take plenty of time, gain their confidence, and finish them when they least expect it.—*Field, Farm and Stockman.*

### Well Trained Horses.

"Horse sense" is well illustrated in the way that some of them perform their duties on the top floors of New York warehouses, where other power is not available, in the work of hoisting goods to the different floors. In one case a horse has thus been kept at the top of a high warehouse for eleven years, without having been to terra firma but twice in the whole time. The horses are directed when to pull and when to stop, pulling by the sound of the check rope when shaken from below, to which they invariably give a prompt attention that might well be imitated by many workers in a higher field, but otherwise they are always left to themselves.—*South Boston Tribune.*

There is a thirteen-year-old negro boy in Richmond, Ky., who is a perfect little fiend. The other day he bought a box of rat poison, cut it in two, and put one part in the teakettle of the Deatherage family. Three persons who drank of the water were made deathly sick, and their lives were saved with difficulty. The week before that he set fire to the house, and a year ago he tried to poison the family of a clergyman with whom he lived. He once showed his wickedness or his sensitiveness by thrusting a red-hot poker into a piano.


### Chionanthus Compound.

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.


The mad King of Bavaria has been captured by a widow. Sane people are frequently in the predicament. She is the relict of a carriage maker, and, therefore an adept in hitching teams.


### Undigested Food

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distention in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay. 49-5


The best time for a young man to take his girl sleighing is during a "driving snowstorm." He can use both his arms to hold his girl in the sleigh, and let the snow storm do all the "driving."


### An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Z. T. Baltzly can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well known-merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat lungs and chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. 1

A hygienic writer remarks that not one woman in a thousand nowadays can run a mile. Perhaps not, but ninety-nine out of a hundred could give our grandmothers points on running a husband.

### These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant will always find Electric Bitters the best and the only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly. 1


"And so you're married, Gracie?" "Yes." "Is your husband a good-natured man?" "Well, now, isn't he though? I can eat onions whenever I take a notion, and he never says 'Boo!' about it."


### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

An eminent statistician has calculated that a man spends nine dollars per annum more than a woman. This may be accounted for on the ground that a man generally has to buy his wife's clothes as well as his own.

### A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. oct30-1y


Chumley—"Say Dumley, one of the fellows of our lodge is dead and I've got to sit up with the corpse to-night. Did you ever sit up with a corpse, Dumley?" Dumley—"No, I never did. But I've spent the evening with a Chelsea girl."


—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf


"I notice," said the gentleman in search of information to Herr Most, "That," said the great apostle of mouth as a factor in social progress, with dignity, "is easily explained. No true Anachist ever works."


ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.


Buxom Widow (at evening party)—"Do you understand the language of flowers, Dr. Crusty?" Dr. Crusty (an old bachelor)—"No ma'am." Widow—"You don't know if yellow means jealously?" Dr. Crusty—"No ma'am. Yellow means biliousness."


Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-4m


Waiter—Say, I think that man in No. 76 has blown out the gas and gone to bed. Hotel proprietor—Has he! Well, I'll charge him for the waste of gas in the morning. Waiter—Yes; but he may die from breathing it. Hotel proprietor—Not much; he belongs to the board of health; they never smell nothin'!


REV. H. B. EWELL, of Pavilion, N. Y. says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to be placed in every family. Sold by druggists.

WILLIS L. CULVER, of Pavilion, N. Y., says that Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir cured him of a long standing Throat and Lung trouble. Sold by druggists.

REV. W. F. REQUA, Baptist Church, Aurora, Ill., says that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine is a household remedy and that no family should be without it. Sold by druggists.

CONFINED TO THE BED FOUR MONTHS, and almost blind, and cured by one box of Gilmore's Neuralgia Cure. Sold by druggists.

E. E. CARR, of Daggetts Mills, Pa., says he saved the life of his child with croup by using Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

LADIES, is life and health worth preserving? If you think so, use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN, for Coughs and Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Hoarseness, Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. Sold by druggists.

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

WE WARRANT Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir to relieve the Asthma in *one minute*. Sold by druggists. 45-1yeow


A St. Albans youngster who is not favorably disposed toward Sunday as a day of respite from play was told recently that Sunday was God's day, and that it was meant for a day of rest. He then asked: "What does God do Sundays?" On being told that he rested, the youngster said: "And does he have to sit in a chair all day?"—*St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.*


### Don't Look Like a Wreck.

"When a man is going down hill everybody is ready to give him a kick." Yes, that is so. It is sad, but natural. Why, many a man and woman, seeking employment, would have got it if their hair had not been so thin and gray. One bottle of Parker's Hair Balsam is then the best investment. It stops falling hair, promotes new growth, and restores color. Clean, highly perfumed, not a dye. A great improvement over any similar preparation, and sold at the low price of 50. 46-44


## C. L. & W. Railway.

**Condensed Time Table of Passenger Tains.**

In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS | Mail. | Ex. | Acc'm. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lorain | 7 00 AM | 4 20 PM | | 4 00 AM |
| Sheffield | 7 10' | 4 30' | | 4 10 |
| Elyria | 7 20* | 4 40 | | 4 30 |
| Patterson | 7 28 | 4 48* | | 4 45 |
| Grafton | 7 40 | 5 00 | | 5 10 |
| Cleveland | 6 45 | 4 10 | | 3 30 AM |
| Grafton lv | 7 50 | 5 15 | | 5 10 |
| Belden | 7 58 | 5 23 | | 6 00 |
| Eharte | 8 07 | 5 32 | | 6 15 |
| York | 8 15 | 5 40 | | 6 30 |
| Medina | 8 25 | 5 18 | | 7 10 |
| Chippewa Lake | 8 36 | 5 59* | | 7 35 |
| Seville | 8 46 | 6 07 | | 8 03 |
| Sterling | 8 55 | 6 14 | | 8 30 |
| Easton | 9 10 | 6 29 | | 9 10 |
| Silver Creek | 9 21 | | | |
| Warwick | 9 30 | 6 40 | | 9 10 |
| Canal Fulton | 9 40 | 6 48 | | 10 00 |
| Pauls | 9 50 | 6 58* | | 10 20 |
| Massillon | 10 05 | 7 10 | 6 00 AM | 11 10 |
| Navarre | 10 15 | 7 25 | 6 15 | 11 35 |
| Justus | 10 22 | 7 30 | 6 22 | 11 50 |
| Barrs Mills | 10 35 | 7 37 | 6 32 | 12 10 PM |
| Strasburgh | | 7 49 | 6 45 | 12 35 |
| Canal Dover | 10 45 | 8 02 | 7 40 | 1 05 |
| New Philadel | | 8 10 | 7 09 | 1 30 |
| Goshen | 4 | 8 15 | 7 15* | 1 45 |
| Tuscarawas | 11 05* | 8 20* | 7 20* | 1 55 |
| Urichville ar | 11 15 | 8 30* | | |
| " lv | 11 40 | | 7 30 | 2 15 |
| Newport | 11 47* | | 7 40* | 3 00 |
| Stillwater | 11 59* | | 7 50 | 3 20 |
| Tippecanoe | 12 09 PM | | 8 00 | 3 45 |
| Freeport | 12 24 | | 8 20 | 5 00 |
| Butler | 12 37 | | 8 30 | 5 30 |
| Clevenger | | | 8 37* | 5 45 |
| Holloway | 12 50 | | 8 40 | 6 00 |
| Flushing | 1 01 | | 8 52 | 6 20 |
| Lafferty | 1 12* | | 9 02 | 6 40 |
| Bruce | 1 18 | | 9 09 | 6 55 |
| Fairpoint | 1 27 | | 9 17 | 7 15 |
| Maynard | 1 37 | | 9 27 | 7 35 |
| Kidds | 1 43 | | 9 33 | 7 45 |
| Barton | 1 48 | | 9 39 | 8 00 |
| Pasco | 1 57 | | 9 48 | 8 15 |
| Bridgeport | 2 10 | | 10 05 | 8 45 |

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lc. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

| STATIONS. | Exp. | Cl Ex | Accom. | Accom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bridgeport | | 11 30 am | 3 15 pm | 4 00 |
| Pasco | | 11 42* | 3 30 | 4 25 |
| Barton | | 11 50 | 3 40 | 4 45 |
| Kidds | | 11 54 | *3 44 | 4 50 |
| Maynard | | 12 00 | 3 50 | 5 05 |
| Fairpoint | | 12 10 pm | 4 01 | 5 25 |
| Bruce | | 12 20 | 4 11 | 5 40 |
| Lafferty | | 12 28 | 4 19 | 5 55 |
| Flushing | | 12 38 | 4 30 | 6 15 |
| Holloway | | 12 50 | 4 40 | 6 35 |
| Clevenger | | | *4 43 | 6 40 |
| Butler | | 1 00 | 4 50 | 6 55 |
| Freeport | | 1 10 | 5 00 | 7 10 |
| Tippecanoe | | 1 26 | 5 15 | 8 00 |
| Stillwater | | 1 36 | 5 25 | 8 20 |
| Newport | | *1 46 | *5 35 | 8 35 |
| ar Uhrichsv | 5 00 am | 1 55 | 5 43 | 9 00 |
| le " | *5 40 | *2 15 | 5 43 | 9 00 am |
| Tuscaraw's | *5 48 | 2 23 | *5 51 | 9 15 |
| Goshen | 5 53 | | *5 57 | 9 25 |
| New Phila | 6 00 | 2 37 | 6 05 | 9 50 |
| C Dover | 6 09 | 2 46 | 6 14 | 10 45 |
| Strasburg | 6 21 | 2 58 | 6 27 | 11 30 |
| Barr's Mills | 6 32 | 3 09 | 6 40 | 12 10 pm |
| Justus | 6 40 | 3 17 | 6 48 | 12 25 |
| Navarre | *6 45 | *3 22 | 6 55 | 12 40 pm |
| Massillon | 7 00 | 3 37 | 7 10 | 1 00 |
| Pauls | *7 12 | 3 50 | | 1 50 |
| C Fulton | 7 21 | 3 58 | | 2 10 |
| Warwick | 7 30 | 4 06 | | 2 30 |
| Easton | 7 42 | 4 17 | | 3 00 |
| Sterling | 7 55 | 4 32 | | 3 35 |
| Seville | 8 03 | 4 40 | | 3 55 |
| Chippewa L | *8 14 | *4 50 | | 4 15 |
| Medina | 8 25 | 5 00 | | 5 48 |
| York | 8 32 | 5 07 | | 6 00 |
| Eharte | 8 40 | 5 15 | | 6 15 |
| Belden | 8 47 | 5 23 | | 6 30 |
| ar Grafton | 8 55 | 5 30 | | 7 00 |
| Cleveland | 10 00 am | 6 35 | | 10 30 am |
| le Grafton | 9 05 | 5 40 | | 7 05 pm |
| Patterson | *9 15 | 5 49 | | 7 15 |
| Elyria | 9 25 | *6 02 | | 7 45 |
| Sheffield | *9 32 | 6 10 | | 8 05 |
| Lorain | 9 40 | *6 20 pm | | 8 25 pm |
| Grafton | 9 05 | *5 40 | | pm |

All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

**CONNECTIONS.**

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with M. & C. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

## Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

*BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.*
In effect January 18, 1886.

| GOING SOUTH AND EAST. | No. 5. | No. 7. | No. 9.* | No. 1.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Toledo Lv | 7 46 | 12 30 | 5 00 | |
| Fremont | 9 07 | 1 47 | 6 18 | |
| Clyde | 9 23 | 2 03 | 6 33 | |
| Bellevue | 9 38 | 2 18 | 6 47 | |
| Monroeville | 9 57 | 2 32 | 7 03 | 1 35 |
| Norwalk Ar | 10 13 | 3 00 | 7 20 | 1 50 |
| " Lv | 10 13 | 3 00 | 7 20 | 1 50 |
| Clarksfield | | | | |
| Brighton | | | | |
| Wellington | 11 03 | 3 52 | 9 00 | 2 32 |
| Lodi | | | | |
| Creston Ar | 11 52 | 4 10 | 10 45 | 3 15 |
| " Lv | P. M. | | | |
| Orrville Ar | 12 20 | 5 10 | 11 45 | *3 15 |
| " Lv | 12 40 | 5 10 | 6 AM | 6 00 |
| Massillon | 1 20 | 5 50 | 6 10 | 6 10 |
| Navarre | 1 35 | 6 05 | 6 55 | 6 55 |
| Valley Junction | 2 10 | 6 50 | 7 30 | 7 30 |
| New Cumberland | 2 25 | 7 05 | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Sherrodsville | 2 40 | 7 20 | 8 30 | 8 30 |
| Leesville | 2 53 | 7 33 | 8 55 | 8 55 |
| Bowerstown | 3 05 | 7 45 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| Valley Junction Lv | | | | |
| Canal Dover | 2 38 | | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| Newcomertown | 3 27 | | 8 47 | 8 47 |
| Cambridge | 4 30 | | 9 45 | 9 45 |
| Marietta Ar | 7 20 | | 12 50 | 12 50 |

| GOING NORTH AND WEST. | No. 6. | No. 8. | No. 4. | No. 2.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
| Marietta Lv | 6 20 | 2 30 | | |
| Cambridge | 8 54 | 5 20 | | |
| Newcomerstown | 9 18 | 6 20 | | |
| Canal Dover | 10 28 | 6 55 | | |
| Valley Junction Ar | | | | |
| Bowerstown | 9 45 | 4 00 | 6 20 | |
| Leesville | 9 58 | 4 20 | 6 32 | |
| Sherroosville Lv | 10 15 | 5 00 | 6 45 | |
| New Cumberland | 10 35 | 5 35 | 7 00 | |
| Valley Junction Lv | 11 15 | 7 45 | 7 25 | |
| Massillon Ar | P. M. | 8 35 | 8 12 | |
| " Lv | 12 30 | 8 35 | 8 12 | |
| Orrville Lv | 1 25 | * 10 15 | 8 50 | |
| Creston Ar | 1 57 | 10 45 | 9 22 | |
| " Lv | | | | |
| Wellington | 2 45 | 11 28 | 10 10 | * |
| Brighton | | | | |
| Clarksfield | | | | |
| Norwalk | 3 35 | 12 10 | 11 25 | 7 25 |
| " | | A. M. | | |
| Monroeville | 3 47 | *12 25 | 11 37 | 7 37 |
| Bellevue | 4 04 | | 11 55 | 7 53 |
| Clyde | 4 18 | | 12 10 | 8 08 |
| Fremont | 4 35 | | 12 30 | 8 25 |
| Oak Harbor | 4 58 | | 12 55 | 8 48 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | |
| Toledo Ar | 5 55 | | 1 55 | 9 45 |

| No. 29. | No. 27. | Norwalk & Huron. | No. 26. | No. 28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| 6 00 | 11 40 | Ar....Huron....Lv | 6 25 | 2 15 |
| 5 47 | 11 25 | ...Fries' Landing.... | 6 38 | 2 28 |
| 5 35 | 11 10 | .....Milan..... | 6 52 | 2 45 |
| 5 15 | 10 45 | Lv....Norwalk....Ar | 7 15 | 3 10 |

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen Manager.


TAKE THE

## MT. VERNON & PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

The Great Through Line via

## The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superio facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons Rates as low as the lowest.

**THE SCHEDULE.**

Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect January 3, 1886.

| GOING SOUTH. | | | | | GOING SOUTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Local Express | No. 27. Night Express. | No. 3. Fast Mail. | STATIONS. | No. 2. Fast Mail. | No. 28. Night Express. | No. 4. Local Express. |
| P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | Ar U. Depot Lv | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| 1 00 | 7 00 | 5 15 | ...Cleveland... | 9 10 | 8 00 | 2 10 |
| 12 46 | 6 46 | 5 01 | " Euclid ave | 9 24 | 8 14 | 2 25 |
| 12 32 | 6 30 | 4 45 | " Newburg | 9 39 | 8 29 | 2 41 |
| 11 47 | 5 58 | 4 13 | .....Hudson..... | 10 10 | 9 00 | 3 20 |
| 11 30 | 5 43 | 3 58 | Cuyahoga Falls | 10 27 | 9 17 | 3 38 |
| 11 17 | 5 30 | 2 45 | .....Akron..... | 10 45 | 9 30 | 3 55 |
| 10 37 | 4 49 | 3 06 | .....Warwick..... | 11 14 | 10 03 | 4 28 |
| 10 16 | 4 25 | 2 48 | .....Orrville..... | 11 38 | 10 27 | 4 54 |
| 9 22 | 3 16 | 2 05 | ...Millersburg... | 12 21 | 11 20 | 5 44 |
| 8 01 | 1 45 | 1 06 | .....Gambier..... | 1 23 | 12 39 | 7 01 |
| 7 53 | 1 33 | 12 54 | ...Mt. Vernon... | 1 53 | 12 52 | 7 26 |
| 7 22 | 12 55 | 12 27 | ...Centerburg... | 2 22 | 1 21 | 7 54 |
| 7 00 | 12 30 | ... | .....Sunbury..... | 2 41 | 1 45 | 8 15 |
| 6 40 | 12 08 | 11 53 | ...Westerville... | 3 00 | 2 07 | 8 35 |
| 6 15 | 11 40 | 11 30 | lv Columbus ar | 3 25 | 2 35 | 9 00 |
| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | p. m. |
| ..... | 11 30 | 11 10 | ar Columbus lv | 3 50 | 2 55 | ..... |
| ..... | 9 55 | 9 33 | .....Xenia..... | 5 45 | 4 55 | ..... |
| ..... | 8 34 | 8 14 | ..... oveland..... | 7 08 | 6 16 | ..... |
| ..... | 7 45 | 7 25 | lv Cincinnati ar | 7 -5 | 7 10 | ..... |
| ..... | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | ..... |
| ..... | 11 20 | 11 10 | ar Columbus lv | 3 55 | 5 40 | ..... |
| ..... | 9 42 | 9 40 | .....Urbana..... | 5 16 | 7 01 | ..... |
| ..... | 8 46 | 8 41 | .....Piqua..... | 6 02 | 7 46 | ..... |
| ..... | 7 17 | 7 00 | ....Richmond.... | 8 00 | 9 40 | ..... |
| ..... | 4 35 | 4 10 | ...Indianapolis... | 10 20 | 11 45 | ..... |
| ..... | 2 05 | 1 25 | ...Terre Haute.. | 1 17 | 2 13 | ..... |
| ..... | 11 42 | 11 05 | .....Effingham.... | 3 49 | 4 15 | ..... |
| ..... | 10 40 | 9 58 | .....Vandalia..... | 4 48 | 5 08 | ..... |
| ..... | 8 00 | 7 00 | lv St. Louis ar | 7 00 | 7 30 | ..... |
| ..... | A. M. | P. M. | | A. M. | P. M. | ..... |

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

## TIME TABLE.

## P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

**Schedule in Effect March, 1885.**

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

| | | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, | Fast Line, | † 3 52 a. m |
| 9, | Chicago Express, | †10 24 " |
| 7, | Ft. Wayne Mail, | † 1 55 p. m. |
| 3, | Mail Express, | * 5 18 " |
| | Local Accomodation | †7 26 a. m. |

GOING EAST

| | | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8, | Day Express, | ‡ 2 49 a. m |
| 6, | Mail Express, | *1 12 p. m. |
| 4, | Fast Line, | *12 P. M. |
| 10, | Eastern Express, | † 9 07 a. m. |
| | Local Accommodation | †6 25 a. m. |

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

# Groceries.

## Albright & Co's CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

## Groceries, Provisions, —AND— Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

## Fruits, Oysters,

# Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $1.50 |
| Six Months | .75 |
| Three Months | .50 |

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1886.


ONCE more in the thirty-three years of its life, the headings are changed, and new but not entirely strange hands guide the career of the INDEPENDENT. While not always meriting commendation, it has always had a great share of public respect. In all its vicissitudes this has been its never failing support, and if in this new era it may hold to that it cannot fail. It is not too much to say that changes in more ways than one will take place, and it is wished that they will cause a new impetus to be given to its prosperity. However, it is not best to promise much. The people are not blind. Firm in the faith of the Republican party and with an unbounded belief in the resources and future of Massillon, it is hoped that this last change will never be regretted.

WHAT a mild, lamb-like creature is simple Mr. Most, compared to the one-time stiff-bearded, red handed Herr Most!

BY the death of General Durbin Ward the Ohio Democracy loses one of its purest and most illy-appreciated men, and the State one of its best citizens.

ATTENTION is directed to the lively report of the Industrial School. In it a splendid work has been commenced, in which the interest of all those who have interested themselves has steadily deepened. Its successful career has been a credit and a source of pride to the town, and when the next term opens there should be plenty of willing hands and large hearts to carry the good work on.

THE saloon keepers seem to be organizing everywhere in the vain hope of defeating the objects of the Dow law. A Massillon dealer who does not approve of their action here made a good point when he said that for his part he believed that as they only made a little mistake in framing the Scott law, that little one would be wanting in the Dow law, or the Legislature was made up of a bigger set of fools than he took them to be.

GOVERNOR FORAKER'S good sense displayed in his letter on taxation becomes more apparent every day. The returns of the Massillon Assessors are now in, and according to them there is a gain of $287 on the personal property of this city, this year over 1885, and a total valuation of only $759,214. How many Massillonians are ready to attest that this valuation is true compared with that of last year or considered in any way. Each year the proportionate valuation is made less, and the total goes down while the population increases and the buildings go up.

THAT talk about the Democrats holding elections in the old Congressional districts is rapidly subsiding. The few who feel sure of being returned do not feel sufficiently interested to throw up a good fighting chance for the sake of allowing their weaker friends to run after a great uncertainty. The *Plain Dealer* views that feeling in this way:

**The Ohio Democratic Congressmen do not take kindly to the suggestion that nominations for Congress should be made in the old districts. As a general thing the Ohio Democrats in Congress feel confident that they can carry the districts as laid out by the gerrymander, and they don't care to run any unnecessary risks. The Clerk of the House would recognize certificates from the statutory authorities, and not be apt to heed certified election returns from county clerks. Hence the seats would be obtained only after contests.**

**The new Massillon Water Company is inclined to deal fairly by the city, and when attention to necessary points is called will not** likely refuse to do the proper thing Their proposition says: "The water supply shall be obtained from Sippo Lake or any other available source capable of furnishing the required amount ot water." It does not say how this water is to be purified for public use. This a very important matter and if a contract is entered into must not be forgotten. If made, this contract will be for twenty years. The possibilities of a period like that are very great. Each year the danger of using private wells increases and the time will soon be at hand when the city supply must be entirely depended upon. It is reckoned that for every foot of depth, a well drains a circle within a radius of five feet. The more investigation is applied to these sanitary questions the more serious they become. The water of Sippo Lake is not in its present condition proper for all domestic purposes. The Citizens' Committee stated before the Council a few months ago that neither the river nor the lake water were fit for drinking, and that one was as bad as the other. But the lake water can be made clear enough by a little extra expense and that should not be spared. Competent authorities say that by a series of wells or filtering galleries this may be done. So it will be done in New Philadelphia and protection should be guaranteed here. The company will doubtless be glad to accede to such a requirement and the future health of the town demands it.

### DALTON.

Decoration Day will be properly observed here on Saturday.

Messrs. Budy Styhl and R. A. Cope, of Wooster, paid our town a visit last Sabbath.

A law suit is billed for Thursday of this week. David Hawk vs. Thomas Boone.

Dr. William Fletcher, of Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, O., was here two days the past week.

Burglars broke in the W. & L. E. depot on last Friday night, but did not secure anything. No clue to the thieves.

On last Monday evening as Wal Horman was coming home during a heavy thunder storm, he passed through a small woods, and was shocked by the electric fluid and knocked down but was not hurt to any great extent.

An account of the death of Harry Sellers will be found in another column. The funeral, held on Saturday at 2 p.m., was attended by a number of friends and relatives. Harry was about 14 years old and was a bright and intelligent boy.

Deputy Sheriff Koch, of Wooster, O., was in town Wednesday serving summons on stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co., that they are to pay a certain per cent. on their stock. Your scribe happened to be lucky not holding any shares.

### NAVARRE.

Harry Rider and Malcom Biddle, of Massillon, visited in this place last Saturday.

Miss Eva Stambaugh, of Beach City, was the guest of Miss Anna Lake over Sunday.

A tea party was held at A. J. Rider's, last Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the U. B. Church.

J. W. and J. L. Kalp are now doing carpenter work for the Massillon Contracting & Building Company.

Mrs. S. Shively, of Canton, came down Saturday to attend the Commencement, and visited among friends over Sunday.

The Sunday School Convention of the M. E. Church, convened yesterday and to-day at this place; J. W. Wilson, conductor.

The personal property of the late George Carling will be sold at public auction, on May 29, about two miles south of town.

Coon Longly, an old Navarre boy, but later a resident of Akron, was married on the 20th to Miss Mary Hull. They came to Navarre to visit the groom's parents and were tendered a grand supper Thursday evening of last week.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week we had quite a little wreck on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, near the station. As a coal train was passing through, a bent axle caused one car to jump the track, which was thrown to one side and demolished. Two other cars were knocked from the track and broken. No one was hurt although several brakemen were obliged to jump to save their lives.

The large Opera Hall was crowded from the door to the stage last Saturday evening, to hear the farewell words of three of our Union school's brightest scholars. Clifford Camp's talk "To the Boys" was much appreciated by his hearers and he deserves to be highly complimented. Miss Olive Henline read an essay entitled "Grasp All—Lose All," a subject she handled with credit to herself and teacher. Thomas Thomas very clearly and forcibly told us "What Makes the Man," and left an impression upon his hearers that shall not soon be effaced. Thomas is a good scholar, rating 98½ in all his studies, except one, which was 89. The undergraduates admirably performed their parts, and "The Curtain," by Effie Dailey, "Uncertainty," by Ed Hug, "Carving a Name," by Will Bennett, "Shibboleth," by Lizzie Harmon, "Arnold, the Traitor," by Blanche Lower, and "A School Girl's Complaint," by Lizzie Corl, each deserves the compliments of his attentive listeners. The presentation of diplomas by Rev. J. Gruber was an affecting scene, bringing tears to the eyes of many. Over eight hundred and sixty were spectators of this pleasant evening's exercises.

### THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

**Court News, and Canton's Contribution to the History of the Week.**

The *Repository* falls in with the measure advocated by the INDEPENDENT and urges a crusade against the fence in this way:

The fence has got to go. A sentiment against it has obtained ground, and its very decided growth within a year or two has been noticeable in Canton. The fence is of very little use. People build fences about their property mostly because it is the custom to have property fenced.

The assumption is, in building a fence, that it is to prevent trespass. But as an obstruction to that it is of very little worth. The desire for beauty about the home, aided by a proper taste, has cut down the size of a fence, as a general thing, until a man can almost step over it. It is "steadily growing smaller and beautifully less." At a number of residences in Canton and Massillon it has been abandoned altogether, and with its disappearance there is a proportionate increase in the good appearance of a lawn.

The fence is a relic of barbarism: of the wild, uncouth environments of the Pilgrim Fathers. Its origin was the palisade, built to keep out the wild beast and murderous savage. As they disappeared it became smaller, and will before long be evolved out of existence. In towns where cattle and other animals have freedom it is necessary, but in cities it is a thing of such small utility that it is being discarded.

The *Democrat* tells of the financial straits of its city. A stranger would think Canton a pretty good place to stay away from:

On Friday of last week an execution was issued against the city of Canton to satisfy the judgment rendered by a jury in favor of T. C. Snyder for $8,000 damages against the city and the costs in the case—$600. The execution was placed in the hands of Sheriff Leininger for service, and it is likely that all the city property available will be seized on by the Sheriff in a day or two. Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Altekruse waited on Mayor Rex and informed him that if the money was not paid he would be forced to attach the City Hall, Central Engine House, the hose houses and all other property belonging to the city of Canton. For answer the Mayor bid him go ahead, as he had no money to give him.

### CHAPMAN.

**There's Something Wrong Somewhere.**

Jacob Fairless, of Justus, favored us with a pleasant call, last Monday.

D. S. Gardner, of West Brookfield, drove to Wadsworth one day last week on special business.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forrest, sr., spent last Sunday in Clinton with their daughter, Mrs. D. Naysmith.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Reese and that big boy spent a few days with friends in North Lawrence last week.

Our Supervisor is making his rounds this week, and most of our young men give him a clear track and make themselves scarce.

The mining situation in this vicinity remains about the same as at the time of our last report, and most of our men are hunting work elsewhere.

There is nothing new, so far as we know, in the appointment of the Assistant Mine Inspector for this district. There seems to be something wrong somewhere and somebody's getting taffied up in fine style. The outcome is looked for with interest from the Republican side of the House. We are made to believe that somebody is going to get fooled through this appointment.

We were greatly surprised at the glowing head lines at the top of our items last week. It has always been a mystery who the Chapman correspondent was, and so far we have not even been suspicioned, but after being honored as we were last week, we feel as though we should like to make ourselves known and take the blame of a certain party, who is strongly accused: but we'll wait a while yet.

### Memorial Day Programme.

The procession will form on Monday at 12:30 p. m., on Main street, right resting on Mill street. Procession will move at 1 o'clock precisely, the column moving north on Mill street to the German Catholic Cemetery, where the graves of soldiers will be decorated and where the Rev. James Kuhn will make a short address.

The procession will then countermarch and return by same route to Main street, on Main to Erie, thence south on Erie to the cemetery,

Persons in charge of organizations will report to S. M. Knapp, Chief Marshal, in front of Hotel Conrad, at 12:30 p. m. It is requested that persons in charge of organizations be prompt in taking their position in the line.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

As far as known at this time the following organizations will take part in the procession in this order:

Massillon Wheel and Bicycle Clubs.
Chief Marshal.
Harmonia Band.
Knights of St. John.
Perry Looge, No. 87, K. of P.
Vigilant Fire Co.
Odd Fellows and other Societies.
Daughters of Veterans.
Sons of Veterans.
Hart Post No. 184, G. A. R.
Orator, President and Vice President.
Clergy.
Mayor and City Officials.
City Council.
Citizens and Carriages.

EXERCISES AT THE CEMETERY.

Music.....Harmonia Band
Prayer.....Rev. Dr. Bailey
Address, G. A. R.....Post Commander
Memorial Service.....G. A. R.
Dirge.....By the Band
Introductory Address.....President of the Day
Memorial Address...Rev. Sprinkle, of Ashland, O.
National Hymn.....Full Chorus
Benediction.....Rev. J. B. Booth

March back to the city.

V. R. KING,
C. W. MOODY,
E. P. EDGAR,
L. WAGONER,
O. MARTIN,
Committee.


# WATKINS BROS.

# New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets,

New Seersuckers and Ginghams, New White Goods,

# EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

# LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department. Call and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

# Can Save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.


### PROPOSALS FOR MASSILLON WATERWORKS.

*Be it so*, That the Committee on Water and Waterworks be and they are hereby instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for the furnishing of the city of Massillon, O., with water for fire and domestic purposes.

First—The water must be of the purest and freest from organic matter obtainable, and must be conveyed direct from lake or well through pipe to the city.

Second—The waterworks must be stand pipe, reservoir or direct pressure, and capable of furnishing 1,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The power and capacity of the machinery shall be sufficient to throw and maintain from any line of mains, not less than six inches in diameter, five simultaneous streams of water through 100 feet of 2½ inch hose and 1 inch smooth nozzle, to a vertical height of 100 feet from any fire hydrant.

Third—That said company will also be required to furnish a public supply of water for engine practice, the flushing of sewers and gutters, and also to erect at their cost and maintain one large, ornamental fountain in the public park; also to furnish water for two public watering places.

Fourth—The pipe system shall consist of not less than 14 miles of cast-iron pipe, nor of more than 16 miles, varying in size from 14 inches to 4 inches in their internal diameter.

Fifth—The city will require the Company receiving the contract to erect and maintain not less than 150 double discharge, anti-freezing fire hydrants, the same to be located by the City Council, also to furnish all necessary gates, boxes, and valves, and to maintain and keep all the aforesaid in perfect repair.

Sixth.—If the contract is awarded the same is not to take effect for three years from date without otherwise hereinafter provided for, by the City Council.

Seventh—The city reserves the right to purchase said waterworks at the expiration of ten years.

Eighth—The city requires that proposals shall also be made for any extensions over and above the 14 miles of pipe for each hydrant.

Ninth—The city will require a bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of its contracts.

Tenth—The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be received by the city close up to 12 o'clock noon, June 9th 1886.

Passed May 26, 1886.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

### Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, at their next session, to be held the first Monday of June, 1886, praying for the establishment of a county road along the following described route in said county, to wit: Beginning at a point on the road leading from Massillon to Richville, in said county, where said road crosses the line dividing sections sixteen and twenty-one in Perry township, said county; thence running west along the line dividing said sections; thence extended also west along the line dividing sections twenty and seventeen, said township, to South Erie street, known as the road from Massillon to Navarre, Ohio.

May 5th, 1886. 46-4t.

### For Sale.

The undersigned desires to sell her premises, situated in the north part of the City of Massillon, consisting of ten and fifty one-hundredths acres of land, on which there is a two-story brick house, in good repair, containing eight rooms, well, cistern, stable, orchard, and all modern improvements and facilities. Also on same premises on corner of Mill and Davis streets is situated a new two-story building, suitable for grocery store and dwelling. Any one desiring to purchase same will please call on the undersigned on the premises.

49-6t MRS C. H. DAVIS.


**MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,** A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-1y*

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

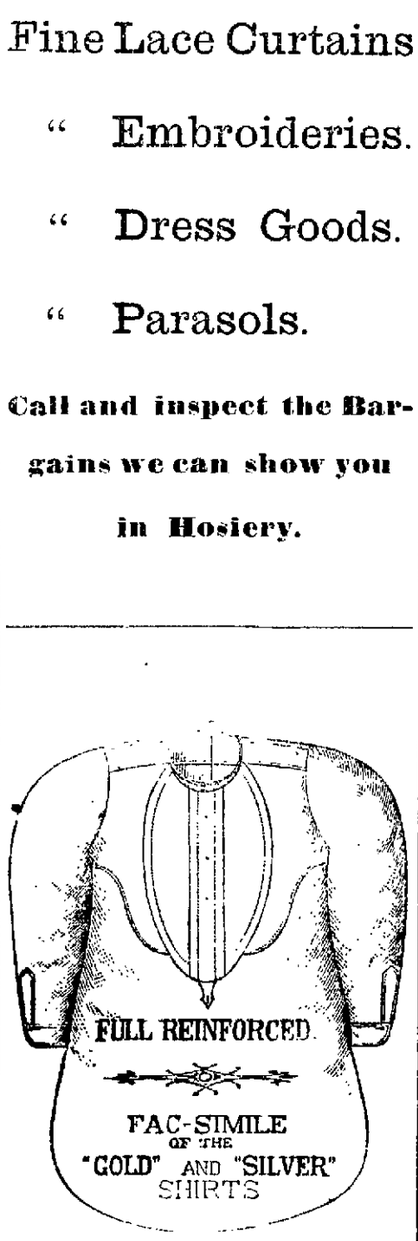
Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries.

" Dress Goods.

" Parasols.

**Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.**




S. OBERLIN'S SONS

are Sole Agents for the above Shirts in Massillo
It is impossible to get a better fitting Shirt than the

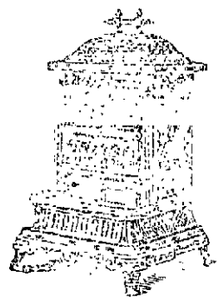
GOLD AND SILVER

Gold, Unlaundried—Silver, Laundried.

H. F. OEHLER'S

# Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

**House Furnishing Goods.**

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

# Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

**Estate of Kent Jarvis,**

—AND—

**Dealer in Real Estate,**

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

**Fine Business Property,**

**Well Located Residence Property,**

**And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.**

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.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# LOCAL HAPPENINGS

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

E. A. Heckert has sold his saloon to Fred Sibila.

The store of Lutz & Graze has been connected with the telephone exchange.

The M. E. ladies are making eladorate preparations for their festival Tuesday evening.

The Episcopal Mite Society will meet at the residence of Mr. James Peacock Friday evening.

The M. E. Ladies will be prepared to serve the multitudes promptly next Tuesday evening.

The tenth annual picnic of the old settlers of this county will be held June 9, at Meyer's Lake.

Tickets for Joseph Cook's lectures in Canton Monday night may be had at McCall's drug store.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will serve a supper in the chapel on Tuesday evening June 8th.

Do not fail to make your plans to go to the strawberry festival, in the M. E. Church parlors, Tuesday night.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a strawberry festival Tuesday evening, in the parlors of the church.

The M. E. ladies will serve lemon sherbet, cake, ice cream, lemonade candy, and other good things Tuesday eve.

Owing to similar action taken by trunk lines, the change of time on the C. L. & W. railroad has been changed to May 30, 1886.

There will be a good-sized delegation of Veterans from Massillon at the National Encampment, to be held in San Francisco next August.

The jury has given a verdict for the defendant in the case of Geo. McGrath against the city for damages incurred by filling up West street.

R. H. Cochran has lost his celebrated case with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company, which he sued for $75,000 damage for a breach of contract.

The Harmonia Band gave another of their pleasant open-air concerts last Friday evening, and afterwards serenaded a number of fortunate persons.

Russell & Company will build the 120 horse-power engine to be used by the Schuyler Electric Light Company in their Canton commercial plant.

A little fellow who should have been at home was knocked down by a horse on Erie street, Saturday evening. He received a gash on the head but was not seriously hurt.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company has now two construction trains making repairs, and the road will be put in perfect shape as rapidly as possible.

The memorial services held Sunday evening in the First Methodist Church were largely attended. The sermon by the Rev. S. B. Mase was greatly enjoyed and warmly praised.

The clerks of Massillon will be arrayed against the employes of Russell & Company in a game of base ball, on the High School grounds, on the morning of Memorial Day, at 9 o'clock.

The ladies of the Christian Church will hold a social at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Metz on Thursday evening of this week. All are cordially invited. Refreshments will be served.

The council meeting at which Mr. Whitacre presided, held at the Hotel Conrad Thursday night, was even more interesting than the one held in the Council chamber.

While the household at the farm of William Castleman, about two miles northeast of town, were at the circus Thursday, burglars got in and stole $20 in money and some other valuables.

The season at Chippewa Lake will open June 1. A new hotel, cottages, telegraph offices, and dock have been built this spring, and the arrangements for entertaining visitors are greatly improved.

An alarm of fire brought out the engine with its usual expedition Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The blaze was in the roof of a dwelling house belonging to Dr. T. J. Reed, on West South street, near the canal, and was put out by hand.

The Board of Equalization met Monday morning, and after effecting an organization, adjourned. Felix R. Shepley represented the County Auditor, George Willison was elected president and James R. Dunn, secretary. The new members were all sworn in, and meetings are being held daily in the Council Chamber.

H. H. Thorp, the manager of the United States Circus, which encamped in this city on Thursday last, was arrested on that evening on the complaint of the agent of the Humane Society, for permitting a young child to ride a bicycle as a part of the exhibition. The arrest was made about 9 o'clock, and as he demanded immediate trial, and would have suffered great inconvenience through delay, he was given a hearing before Justice Folger the same night. Owing to the non-appearance of the prosecuting party, who expected the hearing to come off next day, he was dismissed.

The pupils of E. S. Lind rendered the following musical programme, on Tuesday evening, May 25, at the residence of Mr. Ira Dean, 104 East Tremont street:

1. Symphony No. 5 (Andante)..... Beethoven
   Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lind.
2. Theme and Variations ..... Valentine
   Miss Mamie Brown.
3. Sonata in G (dur) ..... Diabelli
   Masters Artie Bender and Chas. Silk
4. Reverie ..... Lange
   Miss Laura Kitchen.
5. The Merry Birds (vocal). ..... Gumbert
   Miss Carrie Krear.
6. Invitation to the Dance..... Weber
   Miss Kate Reed and Mr. E. S. Lind.
7. (Happiness (a)..... Cloy
   (Sonata in A (dur) (b). ..... Mozart
   Master Artie Berder.
8. Tarantelle..... Heller
   Misses Eva and Lila Dean.
9. Murmuring Sea (Vocal Duet). ..... Glover
   Misses Krear and Shriver.
10. Poet's Harp, (a) ..... Mendelssohn
    Fantasia, (b)..... Leybach
11. Der Freischuetz. ..... Weber
    Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lind.

Considering that it was a rainy evening there was a very good attendance at the meeting of the U. C. D. Club Monday night, at the residence of Mr. Theodore Focke, on East South street. Mrs. Focke read a lengthy and deeply interesting account of the romantic history of Aaron Burr, his conspiracy and down-fall, taken from an old volume of *Harper's Weekly*. Professor Jones lectured upon Thomas Jefferson, and Mr. Everhard read a funny chapter from the Adventures of Jimmy Brown. The annual club banquet came up for discussion, the ladies to a unit arguing that as the year had been given to the study of American history it should be characterized by Jeffersonian simplicity, and offered a menu of muffins and tea for consideration. To this the gentlemen entered a hearty objection, but no settlement of the weighty matter was reached. The next meeting will be at the residence of Mr. C. B. Allman.

Justice Folger's court room was the scene of a couple of right funny cases on Saturday last. The State of Ohio against Michael Schen and the same against Mary Schue. The case against Michael was for assault and battery upon Catharine Keifer. It seems there was bad blood among the families growing out of a business transaction which resulted in a fight between Schue and Keifer in which Keifer got his head badly punched. Mrs. Schue turning in as a reinforcement for her husband whereupon Catharine Keifer concluded she might as well take a hand in the fight and took hold of Mrs. Schue and was evidently getting the best of it. Schue seeing that his wife was getting worsted concluded that he would try Catharine, so he sailed in and commenced beating her, having effectually driven her husband, Keifer, from the field. For the assault and battery on her the suit was brought. As the Keifers were leaving the field Mrs. Schue concluded she'd have the last word, so in French and German she called Catharine very bad names, which she, Catharine, being a woman of good repute would not permit, so she went before the justice and had Madam Schue arrested for a criminal slander. Pinn for the Prosecutors, Reinoehl *per contra*. The justice held the defendants to bail for their appearance before the Probate Court, the criminal term of which commences the first Monday in June.

### Personal.

Mr and Mrs. J. Wann, of Canton, were at the Hotel Conrad, Monday.

The Rev. E. P. Couch, of Mednia, will occupy the pulpit of the Christian Church on Sunday.

Miss Alice Spahr, of Masillon, is the guest of Miss Esther Danner in South Market street.—*Repository.*

Dr. A. W. Ridenour attended the meeting of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Company at Mansfield, last week.

Mr. Karl F. Miller has accepted a position with the Dilworth Coffee Company, and will represent them in Indiana.

Prof. E. A. Jones was present at the meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association at Elyria, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Saint, of Sharpsburg, the parents of Mrs. Barnes, with their daughter, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Barnes, on East Main street.

After enduring for some months the trials and vexations of legislative life, the Hon. L. C. Cole dips again in his legal labors at the old stand in this city

Mr. James D. Ellison, vice president of the Equitable Accident Insurance Company of Cincinnati, visited his sister, Mrs. Vincent, of the Hotel Conrad last Saturday.

Mr. John Jacobs and Mrs. Carrie Brown, and the party which accompanied them, have returned from their trip to California and other parts of the West.

Mr. C. M. Giddings, who returned Saturday from a tour of investigation of engine manufactories in the East, will read a paper Friday, May 28, in Chicago, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, on the "Dynamometer for Measuring the Power Required to Move Slide Valves."

### In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has removed from our beloved Order, by death, sister Catharine Doll, we humbly bow in submission to his will.

*Resolved*, That in the death of sister Doll, Perry Grange has lost an influential and active member, the community a kind neighbor, the family a devoted wife and kind mother.

*Resolved*, That we extend to the family our sympathy in their sad bereavement, and recommend them to Him that doeth all things well; that the charter be draped in mourning sixty days; that these resolutions be recorded in the records of the Grange, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and also the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT and *Grange Bulletin* for publication.

Com. { M. V. LEEPER, MRS. A. DEITZ, MRS. J. W. EGGERT.

May 15th, 1886.

# SECRET SOCIETIES.

## News of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

### The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. Closes its Session at Akron, and

### The Grand Lodge K. of P. Convenes in Youngstown.—The Floor Gave Way.

Representative Baltzly and a number of other members of Perry Lodge went to Youngstown Tuesday morning to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Ohio. At 9 o'clock the officers and members of the Grand Lodge were escorted from their headquarters to the Castle Hall, where they were received by Mayor Steele, who delivered an address of welcome that was heartily applauded. Grand Chancellor Butterfield made a brief response thanking the Mayor and the citizens of Youngstown for their hearty welcome.

The Grand Lodge then went into secret session. The forenoon was occupied in conferring the Grand Lodge degree upon representatives and past chancellors and in appointing the various committees. A number of amendments to the constitution were also submitted to be acted upon during the session. At 12:30 the Grand Lodge adjourned until Tuesday morning in order to participate in the festivities of the afternoon and evening. A parade was given in the afternoon of all the knights in the city, followed in the evening by a banquet, covers being laid for three hundred. Toasts were responded to by Past Chancellors J. C. Burns, A. B. Butterfield and W. F. Bruce, and by Knights W. S. Anderson and J. A. Justice.

In the evening while the Oriental was being conferred, one side of the floor gave way and sank twenty inches. Over two hundred persons were in the hall at the time and a panic ensued. Men climbed into the windows ready to leap to the ground, and were only prevented by the more self-controlled. A number fainted and all were greatly frightened. The cause was the giving away of joists, and it was almost a miracle that all were not precipitated to the ground.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Ohio, which met in Akron, O., May 28, adjourned Friday evening after completing the business brought before it, and installing all the Grand officers except ing the Deputy Grand Master. A vast amount of business was transacted. That particularly interesting to the members of this vicinity was dividing the supervisory district in Stark county as follows.

District A—Sippo, Massillon, Stark, Hadassah, Lawrence; Daughters of Rebecca—Abbie, Etta.

District B—Nimisilla, Alliance, Manheim Waynesburg, Minerva; Daughters of Rebecca—Tamar.

Grand Master Richard Bacon appointed Henry Huber P. G., of Sippo Lodge District Deputy Grand Master of District A, and Silas J. Williams, P. G., of Alliance Lodge, District Deputy Grand Master of District B. The correspondent of the *American* is mistaken in his statement regarding the installation of the Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Lodge refused to install the candidate-elect owing to alleged irregularities in his conduct while holding the office of secretary of the District Grand Committee of Montgomery county, and leaving the matter in the hands of the Grand Master until Brother Winchal shall have exonerated himself. Brother Winchal asked permission to appeal to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which was granted. The *American* correspondent also says that an amendment was made to the constitution "making it an offense for one brother to sue another in a civil court on a grievance which may be settled in the order."

The amendent makes it an offense against the laws of the order to bring suit in a civil court (or to aid or abet in so doing) against a Lodge to redress any grievance, the adjudication of which is provided for within the Order. The proposed amendment making it an offense to use intoxicating liquors to excess, was indefinitely postponed, for the reason that a similar law already exists and always has since the order was founded in America. The next session will be held in the city of Sandusky commencing on the third Tuesday of May, 1887. A resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting the the sovereign Grand Lodge to hold its session of 1887 in the city of Columbus.

Too much praise cannot be given the Akron brethren for the courteous manner in which they entertained the representatives and visitors as no work or expense was spared to make the session one long to remembered.

A couple of candidates were instructed in the mysteries of the Rank of Esquire by Perry Lodge last evening.

A special conclave of Massillon Commandery, Knight's Templar, was held Wednesday evening for the purpose of conferring orders of Knighthood, and receiving the report of the committee on Ascension Day services.

The Mrs. Major McKinley Tent, Daughters of Veterans, will hold an ice cream social at the residence of Orlando Martin on Duncan street, Thursday, June 3, 1886. All are cordially invited to attend.

### THEY WILL RESIST.

#### The Saloon Keepers Preparing to Fight the Payment of the New Tax.

Forty-nine of the saloon keepers of this city and some of the out lying towns met Monday afternoon in Bammerlin Hall to effect an organization, through which a fight will be made against the payment of the new Dow law tax. Not nearly all the people engaged in the business were present, many of them refusing to have anything to do with the matter. President Bast, of the Canton Association, was present by invitation, to tell what steps had been taken in that town. The INDEPENDENT man was of course on hand in spirit if not in body, the latter having been ordered to retire from the scene in words not to be mistaken. The zealous and suspicious doorkeeper followed the retiring form with his eye until the post-office was reached, and then only was the death like silence broken. But little of importance was done, preliminary steps only being taken. George Bullinger was elected temporary chairman, and Frank Vogt temporary secretary. The two will probably be honored with the same offices in the permanent organization. It was decided to organize a branch to the State Liquor League, and all those who had refused to fill out in their tax list, and an acknowledgement that they sold intoxicating drink agreed to do so at once, under protest. They thought that by declining to acknowledge their trade on the assessor's list no action could be taken by the county, but when attention was called to the fact that a refusal of the kind was punishable by a fine of $200 they all with one accord decided to sign, and it is said that the assessors were all visited within an hour after. Frank Sibila was delegated to attend a similar meeeting to be held in Cleveland, Wednesday or Thursday, to get advice as to whether the tax must be paid or not, and report on Friday afternoon, when they will assemble at the same place. A number of the better class of saloon-keepers say they will pay the amount, and will not join the proposed body. William Jones stated that he was ignonorant that such a law had been passed! George Sheer is filled with grave constitutional doubts. He thinks that all the recent acts of the Legislature will not stand.

It looks a little as though the small dealers wished to get all their big competitors into an organization, and then by out-voting them, dictate their course, arrange for a legal fight, and, if possible, with their co operation, hold off from the inevitable payment which will necessitate the closing of many doors.

### Our Wheelmen.

The Wheel Club will turn out Memorial Day twenty-five strong.

A strong effort has been made to induce all members of the Wheel Club to join the League. All but four have done so, and these it is hoped will come to it The advantages are so manifest that it seems surprising that every rider does not wish to join it.

The Bicycle Club is booked to turn out Decoration Day.

Thirty-three bicyclists belong to the Wheel Club. Last Tuesday night Sim Weffer, Frank Wetter and Joe Eitle were elected and placed on the roll.

The committee of arrangements for the coming State Bicycle Meet discussed plans last Friday at Canton. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Jas. R. Dunn as chairman. J. A. Meyer, Jr., secretary, and Messrs. Atwater, Kuhns and Phelps, executive committee. Detailed plains will be soon perfected.

All those who have examined the Ohio Road Book, which is just out, are loud in their praises. Only League members can purchase it, and those who have not already done so can be supplied by leaving their names with Mr. George S. Atwater.

The part devoted to this district is in every way complete, thanks to the local consuls who furnished the data, and to Representative Dunn, who compiled the matter A little matter culled from the book may not be uninteresting: There are in Stark county twenty-three good wagon roads. Ten leading from Massillon, eight from Canton, and five from Alliance Stark county lies in the Sixth District, which is composed of Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark, Wayne and Holmes counties It will be noticed that the increased representation in the State has cut off a few counties.

The following is a list of the local consuls, the League hotels, and their rates to League members in this district:

Alliance—Dr C S Morgan; Hotel Central, $1 56.
Canton—F C Meyer; American House, $1.50
Carrollton—J W Helfrich; Farmers' Hotel, $1.
Massillon—Geo S Atwater; Hotel Conrad, $1.50.
Salem—Charles L Thompson; Hotel Greiner-Brainard, $1 50
Wooster—A C Banker; Archer House, $1.50.
Shreve—C W Hughes; Central House, 25 per cent. off.
Orrville—Proctor Seas; Hurd House, $1.
New Lisbon—F M Brenner; Hostetter House, no reduction.
Youngstown—A J Nicholas; Tod House, $1.50.
Minerva—Center Hotel; $1.
Navarre—Navarre House, $1.40.
Leetonia—Valley House, $1.50.
Columbiana—Pattison House, $1.50.
Canfield—American House, 30 cents per meal.

### Greater Express Facilities for Massillon.

Agent Strobel of the B. & O. Express Company, has received notice that freight will be received and shipped from B. & O. offices, with direct billing and single rating, for all Erie Express offices. This gives Massillon practically four different express companies, affording us far better facilities than any city in this vicinity except Mansfield, which has the same. Business is good with all of them and the youngest office, that of the B. & O. is a thriving infant, as the agent says its business is double what it was two months ago. The prospects of the Adams is shown by their new wagon which now rattles over the stony streets, and the appearance of the Americn people would by no means indicate hard times.

### They Should Use Lines.

The world would not have to be very observing to know Charlie and Eddie Meyers. These two juvenile circulators of intelligence, borrowed a cheap rifle of another of their craft, last Saturday and started up the canal to slay frogs. Charlie aimed, the gun failed to go off. Charlie examined the butt end and Eddie watched him from the other. Charlie snapped the trigger, the gun went off and the ball went through the calf of Eddies leg. Charlie became ashen hued and has scarcely ceased to shake. Eddie is in bed, where he will stay for two weeks The gun is or ought to be confiscated. Boys of that age have no business with fire arms. The risk of the general public is as great as the risk of the manager of the gun.

### The Sad End of a Circus Excursion.

Harry Sellers, a fourteen-year-old Dalton boy, came to Massillon on a freight train last Thursday to attend the circus. Finding that there was no passenger train on which he could return seasonably, he concluded to go home on a coal train, which stood on the track, about 6 o'clock. The boy jumped, made a misstep and was thrown under the wheels. Appearances indicate that the poor fellow made frantic efforts to draw himself up, but his limbs and body were terribly mangled, almost beyond recogni tion This is another of the many unheeded lessons to railroad officials and parents to keep their thoughtless children off of freight trains.

### The Rod and Gun Club.

The following score was made by the Massillon Rod and Gun Club at their range Friday afternoon:

| | Singles. | Doubles. |
|---|---|---|
| F. A. Brown | 11 | 4 |
| L. Shauf | 8 | 4 |
| Thomas Russell, jr | 13 | 4 |
| T. H. Focke | 4 | 5 |
| H. W. Loeffler | 17 | 7 |
| I. H. Hunt | 6 | 5 |
| F. A. Sharpnack | 12 | 7 |
| Ph. Blumenschein | 6 | 1 |
| Josiah Clutz | 12 | 6 |
| G. T. Borden | 6 | 4 |
| George Dobson | 14 | 3 |
| Otto Uhlendorff | 7 | 7 |

Mr. Loeffler secured the badge both for singles and doubles, having to shoot off for the latter. Mr. Dobson came out second best on singles.

### Amalgamated Association Iron and Steel Workers' Annual Picnic, Beaver, Pa., June 5, 1886.

The Pennsylvania Company operating the P. F. W. & C. Ry., C. & P. R. R., E. & P. R. R., and the A. & P. Ry., announces the sale of cheap excursion tickets to Beaver, Pa., on the occasion of the Annual Picnic of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Saturday, June 5, 1886.

The committee in charge has been untiring in their efforts to make this a day of attractiveness and pleasure, and will furnish a varid line of amusements to accomplish the same.

Prominent and distinguished speakers will address the people.

For time of trains and rates and fare, see posters and small bills

Purchase tickets over the Pennsylvania Company's lines.


**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.**

Particular attention paid to fitting

**SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES**

C. C. MILLER,

**37 E. Main St., Massillon, O.**

In with Park Drug Store.

**WALL PAPER.**

**NEW GOODS**

Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers

**LOW PRICES CONTINUE.**

First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.

J. V. R. SKINNER,

(Successor to Skinner Brothers),

No. 40 East Main Street.

C. F. VON KANEL,

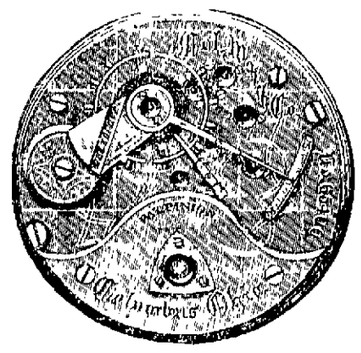
WISHES TO

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

OF

MASSILLON AND VICINITY,

That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus  WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock.

C. F. VON KANEL,
No 5 West Main Street.


Nearly two months ago a man giving the name of J. R. Reynolds came to this city, together with two children and a 16-year old nurse girl, the whole party hailing from Columbus, Ind. Last week the man disappeared and it was said that he had eloped with the nurse girl, Anna Williams, leaving his wife in destitute circumstances. The facts are about these. Reynold's real name is John King and he was formerly connected with the now defunct *Akron News*. "Mrs. Reynolds," who was left here without money, is at present stopping at the home of a sister in this city. "Mrs. Reynolds," whose maiden name was Flora Walters and whose home was Massillon, O., was formerly married to a man named Abe Jones of the above named place. This man was deserted about 9 years ago by the woman who left a small child with him and ran away with King.—*Akron Times.*

### Announcement.

Please announce the name of ANSON PEASE, of Stark county, as a candidate for renomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub division of the Ninth Judicial District.

### For Sheriff.

Please announce the name of GEORGE W. HULL, of Navarre, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary elections and to please many friends.

### WANTED.

WANTED—A horse for delivery purposes; six or seven years old. Call at Traphagen & Kramer's bus barn.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—A two-story brick building with nine rooms, on the corner of Tremont and Canal streets. Possession given the 1st of July. For further particulars inquire of J. V. Shertzer.

### FOUND.

FOUND—UMBRELLA—In the neighborhood of John Peppers. Can be had by paying for advertisement.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.
37-tf

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at **J. C. HARING'S,**
36-tf. Massillon, Ohio.

A full line of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Fine job work of all descriptions a this office.

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### The Engineer's Story.

Hain'som, stranger? Yes, she's purty an' a
peart ez she kin be
Clever? Wy! she ain't no chicken but she's
good enough fur me
What's her name? 'Tis kind o' common yit I
ain't ashamed to tell.
She's ole "Tilden" Larkin's daughter an' her
dad he calls her "Nell."

I wuz drivin' on the "Central" jist about a
year ago,
On the road from Winnemucca up to Reno in
Washoe,
There's mighty o' skeery places. Ain't a road
like 'em in all creation
Ef ye're curious 'bout awful 'tres'les over rocks
an' mighty streams.

'Twuz in early encom in August, we had got be-
hind an hour,
An' wuz racin' up the mountain like a sum-
mons that cyarse wer,
Round the curves an' by the ledges 'bout ez
fast ez we could go,
With the river down below us an' the peaks above us

Ef we come ter a tres'le cros't a holler,
deep an' wide,
Suddenly I seen a baby, twuz the station-
keep'r's child,
Toddlin' right along the timbers with a bold
an' fearless tread.
Right for the locomotive, not a hundred
rods ahead.

I jist jumped an' grabbed the throttle an' I
jerked her every breath,
But I felt I couldn't stop her till the child wuz
crushed to death,
When a woman sprang afor' me like a maiden
wrecked in guilt,
Caught the baby an' twixt the timbers in a sec-
ond sunk from sight.

I shet on all the brakes on. An' we work-
ed with might an' main,
Tuk the fire flew from the drivers, but we
couldn't stop the train.
An' it rumbled on above her. How she
screamed ez we rolled by
An' the river roared below us—I shall hear
her till I die!

Then we stop't; the sun wuz shinin'; I ran
back along the ridge,
An' I found her—dead? No! livin'! She wuz
hangin' to the bridge,
Where she drop't down thro' the cross-ties,
with one arm about a sill
An' the other round the baby, who wuz yellin'
fur to kill!

So we saved 'em. She wuz gritty. She's ez
peart ez she kin be—
Now we're married; she's no chicken but she's
good enough fur me,
An' ef any ask who owns her, wy! I ain't
ashamed to tell—
She's my wife. There ain't none better than
ole Tilt's daughter "Nell."

—Eugene J. Hall, in the Current.

### SLIGHTLY MIXED.

A bright moonlight night and a gay party. Peals of laughter in all keys ring through the keen frosty air as sleigh load after sleigh load drive away from a brightly lit mansion, until the street seems filled with the dashing sleighing party.

One, a small, shell-like creation drawn by a single black horse, leads the party. Its occupants are Mr. Harold Greystone and his sister, Miss Nellie. Mr. Greystone, after wrapping his sister in the fur robes devotes himself to putting his horse at a speed that promises to leave the remainder of the party in the distance. For some reason Mr. Greystone does not seem to share the exuberant spirits of the rest of the party. On the contrary, he seems a good deal put out, and his usually good-humored countenance is overcast. His heavy black brows are drawn together, and in spite of the sweeping mustache, one can note the firm expression that lines around the mouth.

Altogether he looks very grim. Miss Nellie thinks, as she turns herself and looks him.

She is very small herself, and being buried to the chin in wraps, it is a work of time to turn her sufficiently to see his face. Noting his expression, she began ominously:

"Harold, aren't you driving the horse too fast? See, the others are away behind."

"We will arrive all the sooner for supper, sir," was the reply.

"Oh, well, but the oysters are not put on to cook yet, so we needn't hurry on that score."

Harold reluctantly pulled up his horse a little, and looking back he growled:

"That fool, Douglass, will dawdle enough for the whole party. It's a great wonder he would consent to drive a load. However, if my Lady Blanche wanted to go in the load he would not object. It's a mystery to me how as sensible a girl as Blanche Leslie can tolerate such an idiot in her presence. But, pshaw, there is no mystery about it. If a fellow has a full purse it makes no difference whether he possesses any brains or not. G'lang Jim," slapping the horse savagely with the reins.

"Harold, did you ask Blanche to go with you?"

"No, by Jove, I didn't. I am not quite such a fool as that. My Lady Blanche will find that she cannot twist every one around her finger like Douglass."

"I don't think you need be so hard on Blanche. She isn't crazy after rich people at all. We are not rich, and I'm sure she is always goodness itself, though you do put on awful airs and treat her like she was the veriest stranger. As for Mr. Douglass, almost everyone likes him, if he is a little soft. But Blanche isn't the least bit in love with him."

"No, not in love with him, but his pocket-book, I never supposed she was in love with him."

"Harold Greystone, I am ashamed of you. You know there isn't a word of truth in what you say. There, I am glad we have got there at last. I feel chilly in spite of wraps."

Harold lifted his charge from the sleigh and placed her on the steps of the hotel, where the party have planned a dance, to be followed by an oyster supper. The other sleighs drive up, and directly the hotel is alive with the merry party. The evening is heartily enjoyed by all, with the exception, perhaps, of Harold Greystone. The sight of Miss Leslie smilingly accepting the attentions offered by young Douglass rendered the evening anything but pleasant to him. It is true he had no right to complain.

Nellie was right when she said his own pride had erected the barrier between them. The fact that while Miss Leslie's parents are grown wealthier within late years, his own had grown poorer, was obstacle enough to Harold. He did not fancy the name of fortune hunter. He told himself she had totally forgotten the old days when they were on an equal footing, and, no doubt, she was ashamed to remember her preference for himself. But he would not presume on that now. Douglass might win her, and he would not lay a straw in his way.

All this and a great deal more ran through his head as he gayly talked and danced with a particular rival of Blanche's, who seemed determined to bring him to her feet.

When at last the party concluded to turn their steps homeward Harold seized his own particular charge from a crowd of hooded and muffled figures and speedily had her in the sleigh, completely enveloped in the robes.

"Now, sis, remember you are not to move or hardly speak on the way home, else you will be laid up with an awful cold and have a red nose, and then you cannot see your dear Fred when he arrives to-morrow. After dancing so much and eating a warm supper you must be doubly careful, and if I hear a sneeze, home you stay for the rest of the winter, my child:" which cheerful remarks he emphasized by a gentle shaking.

"You need not be absolutely dumb. Just nod your head to signify your approval of my remarks. Did you have a good time?"

A perceptible moving back and forth was his answer.

"Yes, every one had a splendid time, myself in particular. I entertained myself in watching Don Quixotic play the clown to Miss Leslie's amusement. He did it to perfection. By George, I should have thought so many sweet smiles would have made her sick. She's how much a woman can stand when she makes up her mind to it, and I suppose her mind is made up, don't you?"

A decided negative is indicated by his companion's movements.

"Humph! I firmly believe she intends to marry Softhead (his own name for young Douglass) sooner or later, probably sooner. Why, don't you think she does, sis? You can unloosen that shawl or scarf, or whatever it is, enough to let me hear the sound of your voice. I'm getting lonesome. What did you say?"

"I don't think Blanche likes Mr. Douglass very well," was the barely audible reply.

"The deuce you don't! Oh, well! but you are mistaken, I know. Don't she show him all sorts of favors, dancing with him repeatedly, even giving him the dance she used to always give to me, and that I should have enjoyed so much to-night?"

"Did you ask her for it?" murmured the figure at his side.

"Ask her for it? Not I. Though, to tell the truth, Nellie, I was awfully tempted to. If she had vouchsafed me one friendly glance I would undoubtedly have made a fool of myself."

Some violent emotion seemed to be agitating his companion, and her struggles attracted the attention of Mr. Greystone; he shook her vehemently.

"Now, Nellie, I positively forbid you taking off a single shawl," and he attempted to readjust her wraps, but the lady resisted his well-intended efforts, and in a trice had torn the veil from her face and displayed to his astonished gaze the laughing countenance of Blanche Lester.

"Pray go on with your remarks, Mr. Greystone. Your style, though a little peculiar, is nevertheless highly entertaining. I don't know when I have enjoyed a ride so much. Aren't you afraid we shall upset if we don't keep to the road?" for the horse was following its own sweet will and meandering along the roadside in an aimless fashion, while the driver was staring at his companion in utter amazement.

"What—an utter idiot I have been," his power of speech coming back to him by jerks. "Where is Nellie, and how on earth did you get here, Blanche?"

"Oh, Nellie wanted to ride home with the load. I think she was tired of your company, sir—and I hadn't the heart to refuse her when she wanted me to take her place."

"And you have been listening to all my idiotic talk! What must you think of me? Can you ever forgive me for the way I have talked, and," laying his hand on her arm, "tell me, Blanche, that you loathe and despise that fellow Douglass."

"But I do not loathe and despise Mr. Douglass. On the contrary, I consider him one of the pleasantest young men I know. But what do you want to talk of Mr. Douglass for? Are you so infatuated with him that you cannot talk of anything else?"

"I infatuated with him! I heartily detest the man. I wanted to knock him down every time he looked at you to-night. Blanche, darling," slipping his arm adroitly around her waist, "tell me, do you care even a little for me? Are you perfectly indifferent to me, when I have worshiped you all my life?"

"It would serve you right if I hated you, and I don't see why I don't, after the way you have treated me—never to come near me or speak to me at all," with a most reproachful glance.

"But you don't hate me, do you, Blanche?"

"No—I don't," she confessed.

Mr. Greystone's horse lagged in a most unaccountable fashion the last half of the way home, but everything must have been very harmonious, for the first time Mr. Greystone met Mr. Douglass he hailed him with such hearty good humor as to fill that gentleman with wonder, and he marveled greatly what had come over that gruff fellow, Greystone. "By Jove, he used to hardly speak to a fellow."

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A Washington letter says: "If half we hear is true Miss Cleveland and her lady guests at lunch have some mutual courtesies that would surprise the country sewing circle. A lady seated near Miss Cleveland's right barely tasted of any of the dishes placed before her. Her hostess, observing this, commented on her lack of appetite, and inquired the cause. 'O,' was the reply, I took care to fortify myself before coming, for I didn't know what we would have to eat.' A remark, by the way, equaled by a lady at the other end of the table, who, with a disgusted look at the made and French dishes, said: 'I never eat anything unless I know what it is made of, and I'm afraid of this fancy-looking stuff.'"

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Speaking of teas, a character in Frank Stockton's new novel says: "I never could endure those meals which consist of thin shavings of bread with thick plasters of butter, aided and abetted by sweet cakes, preserves and tea." As an improvement, the Virginia supper is proposed: "Coffee, as well as tea, hot rolls, fleecy and light, hot batter bread made of the finest corn-meal, hot biscuits and stewed fruit with plenty of sweet milk and buttermilk, and, if anybody wants it, he can always have a slice of cold ham."

### Wanted, a Friend.

We hear of people's seeking by public advertisement for a suitable partner in marriage, but who ever heard of any one's advertising for a friend? Yet why not? Every one, it is likely, has in mind some more or less vague ideal of the absolutely perfect comrade. May he not be supposed to exist somewhere, and to be in the habit of reading a daily newspaper or a monthly magazine? Go to! let us seek him, then, by appropriate advertisement. Something in this wise would it run? "WANTED, *a Friend!* The undersigned, having existed in comparative solitude long enough to experience a pretty keen desire for some one to whom to say, "How sweet is solitude!" and having as yet met no one who exactly satisfies his idea, would beg hereby to announce his need. The applicant must be rather old, in order to be fitted to give advice a limited amount of it wisely; and at the same time rather young, in order to receive it in liberal quantity and in a meek frame of mind. He must be of medium height, intellectually, and in the enjoyment of robust spiritual health. A written guarantee must be given of freedom from all contagious defects of character. He must be a thoroughly disillusioned and 'advanced' person, and yet be able to sympathize with any little illusions or superstitions of the subscriber. His heart must be full of love for men in the abstract, but entirely devoid, as yet, of affection for any particular one of them. He should, however, be able to exhibit satisfactory scars of early love-affairs, and a more or less scorched aspect of spirit from some previous period of *weltschmerz*. Thus he will be ready to shed furtive tears at any pathetic fragments of autobiography the subscriber may mingle in his conversation. He will also be expected to look unutterable things when his own past in general is alluded to, but never to mention any of it in tiresome detail. His memory must be enriched with portions of the subscriber's writings, which he will quote on frequent occasions with a happy spontaneity; and he must hold the unbiased opinion that his friend is the greatest violin amateur, marine painter, poet, polo player, and master of English prose style of our own or any other time. He must be on similar intimate terms with several other equally, or almost equally, important personages, whose private affairs he will communicate, and whom he will backbite to the subscriber in an entertaining manner. The applicant must undertake that, when they dine together at restaurants, he will never order the viands, in return for which concession he will from time to time be permitted to pay the bill. In walking on public streets, the applicant will carry his face well turned round and his ears pricked up toward the subscriber, so as to hear him easily without forcing him to deviate from the fixed carriage of his own head, so necessary to his conception of himself as a masterful and positive character. The same rule will be adhered to in conversing together in the cars, especially when the subscriber chooses to keep his own face turned away toward the window, and still to continue speaking in his ordinary low and dignified tone of voice. The applicant must have inherited or acquired a fondness for hearing manuscript read, and will never commit the indiscretion of attempting to read any of his own. For this and other good reasons,—N. B., —no person of the literary class need apply."—*May Atlantic.*

### The Disadvantages of the Queen Anne Cottage.

From an illustrated paper on "American Country Dwellings," in the May *Century*, we quote as follows: "But why is not the Queen Anne Cottage, which in its best state at home has charmed the eye of many an American and thoroughly fulfilled his conception of what a country home should be—why is it not able, if transplanted to our own soil, to meet at least a certain class of needs? Try to live in one, and you will see. In the winter season you will have snow where the Englishman has rain, and will find his picturesquely complex roof a snow-trap, not a snow-shed. You will have far greater cold than he, and will need a plan that does not put too many difficulties in the way of warming from a common center. Winter and summer you will have sunshine of a strength he knows only in his dreams, and his house will very likely give you more windows than you want. And in summer you will have a heat of potency he would hate to know even in his dreams, and his house will most certainly not give the thing you want most of all—a piazza. And, again, you will very often wish to make a much more extensive use of wood than he ever makes in these modern days. Of course you may use your wood in place of his brick; you may modify his roofs, change his plan, alter his openings, and add your own piazza. If, however, you do this with the intent to copy the effect of his house as nearly as you can, you will utterly spoil his creation and produce a bastard thing which will neither satisfy your eye nor wholly meet your needs. And this is just what has been done in a great many cases. If on the other hand, you make the necessary changes with intelligent thought and artistic feeling as your helpers, instead of with imitative fetter, the result will not be the Englishman's house at all, but something essentially different, essentially your own.

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In a small town not a hundred miles from Greensboro there is a certain cigar dealer who has a beautiful and winsome daughter. A young man of the place paid her attentions and won her affections, but the old man objected and forbade the young man his house. But, nothing dismayed, the young man organized a club of sympathizers, and they have boycotted the old man's business—refusing to buy cigars of him unless the barricade be raised. At last accounts the old man was growing weak-kneed.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

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The Sacramento *Bee* is trying to find a name to take the place of "Northern California," which, it says, is as prejudicial in the east as the term "Southern California" is attractive. It considers the merits of Upper California, Higher California, Middle California, etc., and decides that "Higher" is the best of the proposed prefixes.


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MOST PERFECT MADE

No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

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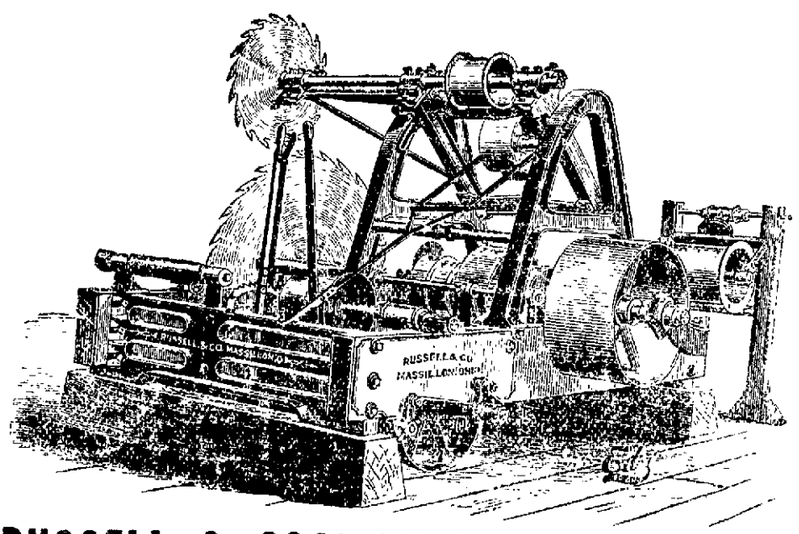

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The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease—Surgery the Last Resort—A Telling Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken. Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

Dear Sir;—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world. I am sure of that.

Yours, &c.,
Matthew Farrell.

24 Adams Street.

In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy" as a household friend.

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Window Curtains,

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A FULL STOCK OF

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I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

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SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
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Bedsteads,
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Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me to the past, I hope by strict attention to business in merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

# Cabinet Work.

AMOS GIROD,

for a number of years past an employe of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters,

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General Cabinet Work.

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I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.

Yours truly,
Amos Girod.

June12


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## WHEN SHE SHOULD MARRY?

In the current number of the Brooklyn *Magazine* several well-known literary ladies hold a symposium on the question. "When should girls marry?" Among others, Louise Chandler Moulton writes: A certain sense of embarrassment attends any attempt to give my views as to the age at which girls ought to marry, from the fact that I know of no subject on which it would seem to be more impossible to lay down a hard and fixed rule or even to generalize with any degree of satisfaction. You remember the famous recipe for hare soup, "First catch your hare"? I should be inclined, in answering the question, to say, "First show me your girl," for there can be no doubt but that some girls are mentally, morally, and physically better fitted to marry at 20 than others at 25.

If indeed one must generalize as to whether early or late marriages are preferable, I should certainly say that more girls are capable of a wise choice at 25 than at 20; and that nine-tenths of our girls would doubtless be happier should they wait until the maturer period. Two considerations would influence me to a preference for a marriage late rather than early. In the first place is the certainty that a girl of any brains would know a great deal better what she really needed, by way of companionship through life, at 25 than she could possibly know at 20. In the second place I would fain secure to girls the natural, healthful delights of girlhood; that time when the bud has not quite opened to the sun and holds at heart the morning's freshness. And yet the remembrance of certain girl brides, full of hope and trust, and entering on the new life with the fresh enthusiasm of girlhood, constrains me to wonder whether something may not be lost from the glory of love when the glory of youth is passed.

In the two very happiest marriages I can just now call to my mind one wife married at the age of 28, the other at that of 30. And these marriages seem to me ideally perfect. To these happy pairs would apply my favorite quotation from "Jane Eyre," where Jane says, after her marriage with Rochester: "For us to be together is to be as free as in solitude, as gay as in company." But I would be very far from deducing from these two ideal marriages the conclusion that a young woman should not marry under the mature age of 28.

The terrible danger is in the early marriage of people in a transition state, when, before the wings have sprung from the shoulders of Pegasus, he may be mated all unknowingly with the plodding plow-horse. Unshared aspirations—these are fatal to conjugal happiness. I know, for instance, a man in high official position, educated largely by contact with the world, by the very duties that have devolved on him and the attention of every day's experiences, whose petty, empty-headed wife must shock him by her very accent every time she opens her lips. He does his duty manfully, this man—but does any one suppose he would not be happier with a different wife.

Louisa M. Alcott writes as follows: My reply to the question, "When shall our young women marry?" is from 23 to 25, as few girls are ready for the duties of married life before then, either physically or mentally. Many are never fit, owing to the serious defects in our modern education and inherited ills.

"When shall our young men marry?" is a still more important question to my mind, because the sins of the father visited upon the children are too often the cause of that feebleness which is usually attributed to the mothers. When young people are wisely prepared for marriage and taught its sanctity it will cease to be the leap in the dark it is now to both parties, and the beauty and vigor of youth will make it what it should be—safe and happy. As teacher, nurse, author, and confidante to young and old I have had many opportunities of looking behind the curtain, and am convinced that books on the health of our boys are much more needed than any additions to the library of advice our poor girls are supplied with. Begin at the right end, gentlemen, and do not visit upon Eve's daughters the sins of Adam's sons, making it unsafe to marry at all.

### The Sprague Mansion.

Ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island has Canonchet again, his wife having bought it of Henry C. Cranston, who in his turn bought it of Francis D. Moulton. The latter bought it at sheriff's sale shortly before his death for $61,200, and Mrs. Sprague gets it back for $60,000.

The history of Canonchet, which is a part of Narragansett Pier, involves a large amount of misfortune. The ex-Governor began the immense building before disaster overtook him and it has never been completed. It was laid out on one of the grandest plans of modern buildings, and much work was done on it which was thrown away because of the change ordered by its eccentric owner, and to some extent by his first wife, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. The Spragues finally went into bankruptcy, and since then the law proceedings with regard to Canonchet have been numerous and costly. One fine day the country was startled with the news that Sprague had tried to shoot Senator Conkling at the mansion, or near there. There had previously been a good deal of talk with regard to the relations existing between the lady and the Senator, but it was generally believed that the latter had merely acted as the counsel of the former in certain legal matters relating, if not to Sprague, to the lady's private estate. The husband had taken considerably to drink, and this of course made matters worse. Finally Mrs. Sprague left the place, never to return, taking with her her youngest boy, the older preferring to share the fortunes of his father. The latter youth is more or less eccentric, after the pattern set him, and not long since ran away with and married a relative of his father's second matrimonial choice.

The fortunes of Sprague varied, but the law held on to him and to Canonchet for a long time. He remarried, his bride being a wealthy woman, and since then there has been a marked improvement in his personal conduct and his financial standing. A couple of years ago he ran for Governor, and had the warm endorsement of his chief lawyer, General Butler, but was defeated. Kate Chase Sprague, still a beautiful woman, is living somewhere in Europe and apparently intends to stay there. Naturally she is sorely disappointed in the quiet outcome of her brilliant life; but she is still a lady of high spirit, and if she experiences any genuine grief the world will never know it. There was a time during the war when she hoped to be mistress of the White House through the election of her honored father for President, and the politics to that end were engineered by her with great ability. To descend from that ambition to the sphere she at present occupies, and to look back upon the notoriety that had been visited upon her in the place of the fame she had hoped for, is a fate that nobody will envy her; but doubtless anything is preferable to the life she led with the ex-Governor and ex-Senator during the later years of their matrimonial experience.

And now Canonchet is to have a new mistress. She has money, and the rotten and moth-eaten timbers will be taken out, the leaks will be closed, and the old plans will be revived, and the place in a few years will doubtless be as fair as as its original mistress designed it should be. It is curious to reflect upon the changes which have occurred since it was begun. It is odd to remember, by the way, that its last owner previous to Mr. Cranston died in the prime of life, that the Tiltons are unknown, and that the old Plymouth preacher goes on his way as vigorous and brilliant as he was previous to the opening of the other of the two great scandals which startled the continent and the world.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

### Selection by the Sea.

An observant rambler along shores, will, here and there, note places where the sea has deposited things more or less similar, and separated them from dissimilar things—will see shingle parted from sand; larger stones sorted from smaller stones; and will occasionally discover deposits of shells more or less worn by being rolled about. Sometimes the pebbles or boulders composing the shingle at one end of a bay, he will find much larger than those at the other; intermediate sizes, having small average differences, occupying the space between the extremes. An example occurs, if I remember rightly, some mile or two to the west of Tenby: but the most remarkable and well-known example is that afforded by the Chesil bank. Here, along a shore some sixteen miles long, there is a gradual increase in the sizes of the stones; which, being at one end but mere pebbles, are at the other end great boulders. In this case, then, the breakers and the undertow have effected a selection—have at each place left behind those stones which were too large to be readily moved, while taking away others small enough to be moved easily. But now, if we contemplate exclusively this selective action of the sea, we overlook certain important effects which the sea simultaneously works. While the stones have been differently acted upon in so far that some have been left here and some carried there: they have been similarly acted upon in two allied, but distinguishable, ways. By perpetually rolling them about and knocking them one against another, the waves have so broken off their most prominent parts as to produce in all of them more or less rounded forms; and then, further, the mutual friction of the stones simultaneously caused, has smoothed their surfaces. That is to say in general terms, the actions of environing agencies, so far as they have operated indiscriminately, have produced in the stones a certain unity of character; at the same time that they have, by their differential effects, separated them; the larger ones having withstood certain violent actions which the smaller ones could not withstand.—*Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly.*

### "Crowing Over It."

It is not every wife who has opportunity or leisure to earn money, but there are many who do so, urged thereto perhaps by the liking every woman has for a little independent income of her own, for which she is accountable to no one, or perhaps by an honest desire to contribute to the common expenses. If she devotes her leisure to sewing, or writing, or perhaps teaching music, or some language for which she may have a special adaptation, with the idea of lightening the burdens which she sees are already bowing her husband's shoulders prematurely because of their weight and number, why should she not do it with hearty good-will, without any unseemly "crowing over it," or exultation in her superior smartness?

And when she pours her offering, much or little, into the common purse, why should not her husband accept her aid with appreciative words and a thankful heart? He does not expect her independence to receive a shock when he gives her the price of a needed dress; then why cannot he take from her hands the purchase money for a just as sorely needed coat, when his own earnings are absorbed in other and necessary directions? Is it because of the limitations of human nature that will not allow us to so blend our lives that there will be no question of mine and thine?—*H. Annette Poole, in Good Housekeeping.*

Here is one method of removing objects from the eye: Take a horse-hair, and double it, leaving a loop. If the object can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If the irritating object cannot be seen, raise the lid of the eye as high as possible and place the loop as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball around a few times, draw out the hair, and the substance which caused the pain will be sure to come with it. This method is practiced by ax-makers and other workers in steel.

A teacher in the public schools had promoted a little pupil, and meeting her a few days later said: "Well, Mary, how do you get on in your new class?" "O, pretty well. I missed in arithmetic today, but it was an awful hard question." "Let me hear what the question was," said the teacher. "It was, 'How many chickens had the boy?'" said little Mary, and the sympathizing teacher agreed that was a puzzler.—*San Franciscan.*

## MISSING LINKS.

A Cumberland, Md., company has begun to fetch coal all the way from Wales.

The total output of logs in the Michigan pineries last winter is estimated at 495,500,000 feet.

The special mail delivery system is voted to be a great annoyance by postal clerks, who have to keep a sharp watch for a few letters bearing its stamps while sorting thousands of 2-centers.

During the war Mrs. Terry, of North Adams, Mass., nursed back to life a stranger who was prostrated with fever. The man, who was a brother of Senator Stanford, of California, died recently, leaving her $15,000.

The New York *Journal* in an article "No Time to Marry," conclusively sets forth that there are actually over a hundred thousand young men and maidens in the city of New York alone who have actually no time to marry.

Canadians are beginning to worry over their loss of forests. In the more thickly settled part of Ontario only 10 per cent of woodland remains, and wells must now be dug to the depth of forty or fifty feet where formerly water could be reached at six.

Although Winnipeg is the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, it is almost impossible for a stranger to buy furs there. The company's agents will not sell, and the only chance a traveler has to get a robe or skin of any sort is from the Indians.

A correspondent of the Congers (Ga.) *Solid South* says there is a colored preacher near Jasper who rules his horse by butting him. If the animal is fractious or stubborn he takes the kinks out by deliberately seizing it by the ears and butting it squarely in the forehead until it falls to its knees. This it generally does at the second or third butt, when the old parson steps behind and drives ahead again.

The fox-hunting season in England closes in a mournful strain of disappointment. Not only has the season been dull from a sporting point of view, but some of the stanchest supporters have felt that they could not afford to continue the sport. Farmers have been unusually determined to preserve their rights, and have warned hunters off the field by such evident signs as closed gates, wire fences, and notices.

The water has receded from the Tunlin Mound field at Carterville, Ga., and has left uncovered acres of skulls and bones. Some of these are gigantic. If the whole frame is in proportion to two thigh-bones that were found, their owner must have stood fourteen feet high. Many curious ornaments of shell, brass, and stone have been found. Some of the bodies were buried in small vaults built of stones.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, according to the Washington correspondent of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, is busy putting in shape his correspondence and other data of the War period for historical purposes; and they say it will make a sensation when given to the public. The governor has had numerous offers for an autobiography, and publishers have besieged him with proposals. He won't listen to any of them. He has made his selection of an editor.

A photograph has just been taken in Hartford of five persons who represent five generations. On the right sits the great-great-grandfather, Benoni Austin of North Woodstock, aged 95 years. On the left is the great-grandfather, John Austin, aged 75; back of him is the grandfather, N. V. Austin, aged 52; in the centre stands the father, Arthur P. Austin, aged 29; and in front of him stands his little son, Forrest, just 5 years old. They are all in good health.

A local Bellaire, Ohio, statistician gets off the following: "There are about 60 saloons in Bellaire. Putting the average sale of drinks at 50 glasses of beer and 40 glasses of whisky per day at each saloon, an estimate by far too low, the daily consumption of liquor amounts to 3,000 glasses of beer and 2,400 glasses of whisky. For this $390 is daily expended—or $2,730 per week—$142,060 per year. This $142,060 would buy 28,412 loaves of bread, would clothe 300 men for a year, or would buy 30 good farms."

There is said to be a well authenticated case of leprosy in Yadkin county, North Carolina, the patient being John Plewman, aged 40 years. Eighteen months ago he felt a curious numbness of the left arm. He could stand great heat near that arm without suffering pain, and later could pass his hand through the flame of a candle and be insensible to the heat. White blotches appeared on the arm, and large scabs formed. These blotches are now spreading to the body. Physicians, including three specialists, pronounce the disease leprosy.

A rowing club at Crefeld, on the Rhine, having ordered a craft from Mr. Teller, boat-builder of Paris, received this reply: "In accordance with the custom of your country, you try by every means to procure designs of French workmanship. We French copy none. By incessant labor I have acquired a European fame, and am afraid of nobody at universal exhibitions. But, apart from this, I can only see one way of coming to an understanding. Having served in the artillery, I hope to help one day in the taking of Berlin, and then I can deliver to you personally the wished-for boat."

The most conscientious man of the Boycott Convention was Dr. May of San Francisco. He stopped at a boarding-house where no Chinese servants were employed. Only Japan tea was served on the table. White sugar, manufactured by the Spreckels refinery, from the Spreckels plantation, was not used because Chinese are employed in its production, refining, and transportation. He had taken the precaution to have his linen laundried at home. He was so conscientious that, when there was set before him an omelet for breakfast, he demanded proof that it was not made from Cochin China, Buff Cochin, or Shanghai eggs. Dr. May is a good man and conscientious, and is willing to go again to the legislature.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

The English recently photographed some of their Burmese prisoners just before execution. Colonel Hooper gives the following version of the facts connected with the case: "The camera was placed in position before the prisoners were placed against the wall. The men were blindfolded at the time, and knew nothing of the fact that the camera was there. The words of command were in nowise timed to suit the exposure of the plate, which was instantaneous. The words of command, 'Ready! Present! Fire!' were given by the officer in command of the firing party precisely in accordance with the regulations for volley firing, and no delay of any kind took place between the words 'Present!' and 'Fire!' No previous attempt had ever been made to secure the picture of an execution."

Labouchere in London *Truth* talks thus about the titles of Tennie C. Claflin's husband: "I observe it stated that Mr. Cook had the title of Viscount conferred upon him in Portugal in recognition of his services to that country. The services, as set forth in his patent, were 'introducing a new tree' into the country. In Portugal titles can be obtained even without 'services.' One way is to hire or rent for a year a field attached to a certain convent, each tenant of the convent being entitled to a Barony. Marshall Saldanha, when Portuguese Ambassador here, used to sell titles almost openly. M. Cook appears to have been made an English Baronet for establishing an institution for lady art students at Alexandra House, Kensington Gore. This I regard as a sensible mode of bestowing these name-handles. Every one who will subscribe largely to or found a charitable or useful public institution should be made a Baronet. The Baroneteies cost us nothing; the 'Sir' before the name is as harmless as the 'Esquire' after it; while, if money can be obtained for useful purposes by allowing vainglorious persons to use the prefix instead of the adjunct, the more money that is raised the better."

### Young California Widows.

The number of youthful widows who grace the promenades is a subject of surprise to the stranger in the city. No statistician has ever compiled figures bearing upon this question of the early bereavement of California ladies. But that there is a surprising frequency of blooming young women clad in weeds of woe is apparent to every observer. The same remark does not apply to the cemeteries. The widows who, bearing watering pots and wreaths of immortelles, traverse the melancholy highways of the city of the dead, are for the most part middle-aged women. Occasionally a young mourner is seen in the group, but only occasionally. The great majority of young relicts appear in the trappings of grief upon the streets. The fascination this class of females have for the other sex is incomprehensible, but there can be no doubt of its existence. Men who rarely turn to look after a pretty maid or matron will almost dislocate the neck in peering along the wake of a sable clad widow. They are a dangerous class of persons because the history of humanity shows that the woman who buried a husband while she is yet between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five will usually plant another to keep him company before settling down to final matrimony or final widowhood. Maidens have a poor chance in the race with widows. To use a sporting phrase, in nine cases out of ten the widows will give them odds and beat them out. Lean widows are an exception in this state, and plumpness the rule. In the east a California widow is the terror of society, because, added to the attractions of widowhood, is the glamor of mines and bonanzas. So the fair maidens of that chilly clime have to take a back seat when any of our capes-shrouded ladies cross the continent. They are never too old to marry, and their choice lies almost invariably among the very young. There are not a few gentlemen in this town to-day who wear fine clothes and tread lightly on the cobbles who would be poring over the ledger or packing the California codes about the courts for the use of their lawyer masters but for this trait in the constitution of our widows.—*San Francisco Wasp.*

### Cushing's Manual in Court.

A raw citizen in Idaho was elected a justice of the peace, and the only law book he had was a "Cushing's Manual." The first case before him was that of a cowboy for stealing a steer. When the case was called, the only lawyer in the little town was there to defend the prisoner.

"As there is no counsel for the other side," he said, "I make a motion that the case be dismissed."

The justice looked over his manual.

"A motion has to be seconded," he said.

"I second the motion," promptly responded the prisoner.

"The motion has been made and seconded that the case be dismissed," said the justice. "All in favor will please say 'aye.'"

The prisoner and his attorney voted aye.

"All opposed say 'no.'"

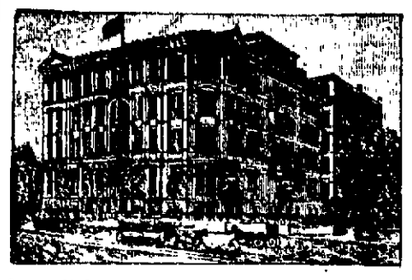
Nobody voted.

"The motion is carried and the case is dismissed," remarked the court. "A motion to adjourn is now in order."

The prisoner make the motion and the court adjourned.— *Washington Critic.*

Not every girl wants to get married, but all of them want to vote. Only last year at the elections in Western Montana for territorial school superintendents there were four Richmonds in the field. Three were females and the fourth—a man. In Bozeman old placards on the fences can still be seen, appealing to the passers-by to "Vote for Miss Hamilton, the People's Choice." Miss Hamilton got there and her competitors were all left, "the man" bringing up the rear. Helena has a lady superintendent of schools who has Indian blood in her veins and who is highly educated. She has also marked dramatic talent, and plays Charlotte Cushman's roles.

There is a certain man living in Irwin who is so outrageously tall that the other day when he got aboard a train his ear caught on the signal-cord and caused the train to stop. This is true, as we were an eye-witness to the affair. The conductor came near bouncing him from the train in consequence.—*Greensburg (Pa.) Press.*

**Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

**OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.**

**Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections,** cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us or send ten cents in stamps for our **"Invalids' Guide Book,"** which gives all particulars.

DELICATE DISEASES.

**Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses,** and all **Morbid Conditions** caused by **Youthful Follies** and **Pernicious Solitary Practices** are speedily and permanently cured by our Specialists. Book, post paid, 6 cts. in stamps.

RUPTURE.

**Ruptures** in Men, radically cured without the knife, without pain, and without danger. Cures Guaranteed. Book sent for ten cents in stamps.

**PILE TUMORS, FISTULAS, STRICTURES** treated under guarantee to cure. Book sent for 6 cents in stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to

WOMEN

at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

**Favorite Prescription**

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful **Restorative Tonic and Nervine,** imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, **Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."**

It promptly relieves and cures **Nausea** and **Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.**

**PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.**

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**SICK-HEADACHE,**

Dizziness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, and all Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

**Five Gold and Two Silver Medals,**

awarded in 1885 at the Expositions of New Orleans and Louisville, and the Inventions Exposition of London.

The superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has now been demonstrated by over five years' experience. It is more durable, more pliable, more comfortable, and *never breaks.*

Avoid cheap imitations made of various kinds of cord. None are genuine unless "DR. WARNER'S CORALINE" is printed on inside of steel cover.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.

WARNER BROTHERS,

353 Broadway, New York City

38-6m

**Hop Plaster**

Without doubt the *best* porous plaster made. When applied to any kind of pain or soreness, instant relief is felt. Sore and tired muscles, weak back or sides, sharp pains, sore chest and local pains are cured and the parts wonderfully strengthened. Made from Fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Never irritates—always soothes. Ready to apply. Sold by druggists and dealers, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

Mr. Black defies

THE ORIGINAL IMPROVED

**UNION CHURN**

Mf'd at TIFFIN, O., by the TIFFIN UNION CHURN CO. Makes Good Butter when others fail. Makes more butter from same amount of cream than any other churn. Easily operated. Easily cleaned and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

We invite you to call on us, examine for yourself and be convinced.

48-3m Harmon Shaidnagle ag't at Massillon.

# HEADACHE

Proceeds from TORPID LIVER AND IMPURITIES OF THE STOMACH. It can be invariably cured if you will

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Let all who suffer remember that

**Sick and Nervous Headaches**

can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

"Please send me a package of Simmons Liver Regulator. I have suffered for five years with the sick headache and find it is the only thing that will give me relief. I freely recommend it for sick headache." Yours etc.,

WARREN J. ALSTON,
Alkadelphia, Ark.

# BILLIOUSNESS

MAY BE PROPERLY TERMED AN AFFECTION OF THE LIVER AND CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED BY THE GRAND REGULATOR OF THE LIVER AND BILIARY ORGANS,

**Simmons Liver Regulator**

Manufactured only by

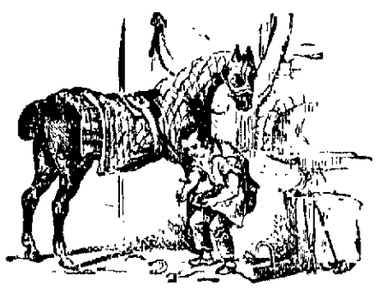
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price $1.00 at druggists.

June 21 '85

**Horse Shoeing Shop**



THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call the attention of all persons desiring extra work done in the way of horse shoeing, a branch of mechanism to which he has devoted nearly twenty years exclusively. He makes

**Horse Shoes of Every Variety**

Required by Diseased Feet.

Horses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Crack, Thrush, Flat or Contracted Feet, will receive

**Special Attention.**

Also Over-Reaching, Interfering, Stumbling, Knee Bonging, and everything requiring

**Care and Skill in Shoeing**

will receive careful and prompt attention.

**Trotting and Team Horses**

will be shoed in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop East side of factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city buildings.

A. D. Volkmer.

**HARDWARE!**

**S. A. Conrad & Co.**

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

**HARDWARE**

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY

with a large stock of

**Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,**

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

**TANITE EMERYWHEELS.**

COLUMBUS,
McCune, Lonnis. & Griswold.

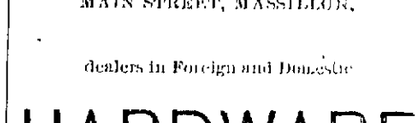
CLEVELAND
York & Benton.

TOLEDO,
Bostwick, Braun & Co.

CINCINNATI,
T. & A. Pickering,
Woodrough & McParlin.

**JOHN H. OGDEN,**

UNDERTAKER.



West Side of Canal, Main Street,

**MEN ONLY.**

Agents wanted for something new and fascinating. A Rare Chance for agents desiring paying employment. The sensational book of the age. A history of the Black Art. Describes the Basket Trick, Beheading Act, Eating of Fire, Swallowing of Molten Lead, the Firing of Young Girls from Cannons, Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes. These are solid facts, and don't you forget it. Circulars free. Address

The W. E. DIBBLE PUB. CO., Cincinnati, O.

48-1m

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

27-6m


NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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# MASSILLON

## Will Shine Under Sixty Electric Lights.

### The Schuyler Company Gets the Contract,

**And the Second Step is Taken Towards Securing the New Waterworks. A Wonderfully Interesting and Busy Session.**

All members of the City Council were present last night, except Mr. Williams, and they managed to dispose of a vast amount of work without any superfluity of eloquence. The lobby was full of interested spectators, and Mr. Whitacre was not absent. It is a matter of congratulation that the electric light, for which a desire has been evinced for two years, has been at last adopted without any jangling or insubordination of any kind. Everyone who casts a ballot on the subject feels sure that the light is the very best in the market, and the day is not far distant when Wooster will no longer be able to say that she is the best lighted city in Ohio. The gasoline contract ends in September or October, and the gas contract can be terminated at any time. The new plant will be finished and running by the 1st of September.

REPORTS.

The report of the Street Commissioner for the week ending May 22, amounting to $76.2[illegible], was read and referred.

The engineer made a report as to the number of cubic yards required to fill Cherry and High streets, and a profile of Muskingum street, which was accepted.

BIDS.

The bids of John Fisher & Co., offering to grade Summit street for $185, and that of John H. Snyder, offering to do the same for 18 cents per square yard, were referred to the committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Bids for tearing up curbing and paving, and for digging for gutters were opened and read from Anton Clementz, Peter Betz, G. Spiegel, John Morrison, J. Welshenbaugh, Peter Hollender, Ph. Shertzer and Martin Biddle. On motion they were all referred to the Street and Alley Committee with instructions to let to lowest bidder.

Anton Clementz and Otto Springer put in bids for laying stone crossings, which was handed over to the committee for a report.

Solemn expectancy was depicted on every countenance as the clerk held a big legal envelope to the light and opened it.

It was the bid of the Schuyler Electric Light Company to erect and maintain 50 arc lights of 2000 candle power each, hung upon curbs, to burn on all dark nights, or at any time when ordered to be turned on by some one properly authorized by the Council. The contract to cover three years and the terms to be $90 per lamp each year. Incandescent lights to be furnished of sixteen candle power at $1 per month each. When the Clerk had done silence reigned supreme except for the noise of the Salvation Army in their distant barracks. The President thumped the gavel, and three pairs of heels came together. Mr. Whitacre, in the lobby, calmly smiled. At last Mr. Jarvis broke the awful stillness. From a paper he read his motion. It was that the Committee on Gas and Gasoline, in connection with the Solicitor, be empowered to enter into contract with the Schuyler Electric Light Company. Mr. Snyder seconded the motion. Mr. Whitacre looked sober.

Mr. Liegbley rose. "The advertisement asked for the lighting of the city outlyings to be included in the bids."

Upon request Mr. Whitacre explained that the motion was very moderate.

Silence stole over the house again. Then six different tongues began to buzz. It lasted three minutes and a quarter.

Mr. Liegbley: "I move to amend Mr. Jarvis' motion, by inserting a clause providing that the committee shall make arrangements in regard to lighting the city buildings, which will be satisfactory to both parties."

Mr. Whitacre: "If there is going to be any difficulty at all about this I will agree to light your buildings for nothing.

The President: "I think that was the object of the amendment." (Laughter).

Mr. Liegbley: "I withdraw my amendment."

Mr. Jarvis' motion was put. Seven ayes resulted. Mr. Whitacre smiled again. The electric light had won the day and every one was happy.

The rest of the business of the evening was routine.

PETITIONS.

A petition signed by nearly a thousand citizens was placed on file, urging the Council to contract with the Massillon Water Company.

A petition signed by Robert Bell and others, praying for the grading of Wismar avenue, from Main to Tremont streets, was referred.

A petition signed by William Moss, and others, praying for the removal of the powder magazine of Keller & Company from Hunt street, in J. H. McClain's addition, was referred to the proper committee and the City Solicitor.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance was introduced, fixing the levy for taxation for 1886 at 9 mills and 2 mills additional allowed by special act for water and light. It was apportioned as follows: Streets 3 mill, Street Commissioner 6-10 mills, Gas and Gasoline 2 mills, Water 2 7-10 mills, Fire Department 9-10 mills, Sinking Fund 9-10 mills, City Engineer 2-10 mills, Salaries 5-10 mills, Interest 5-10 mills, Hospital 2-10 mills, Prison and Police 2-10 mills, Incidentals 5-10 mills. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed.

RESOLUTION.

A resolution was introduced authorizing the committee to advertise for bids for furnishing the city with water. The requirements were substantially those which the Water Company presented last week. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

BILLS PAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Shepley, special police | $ 5.00 |
| G. Mauss | 3. 0 |
| A. Englehelsen | 3.00 |
| L. Koon | 3.00 |
| Frank Ertle | 3.00 |
| Telephone Company | 10.00 |
| Mimi. Spiegel | 6.00 |
| Total | $ 71.00 |

BILLS REFERRED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilkison & Garrett for conducting case of city against Mrs. McGrath | $ 55.00 |
| Jno. Neall, for coal | 11.70 |
| Total | $67.70 |

The commissioner's bill for $75.88 for the week ending May 15, was read and the amount placed to his credit.

### THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

**How 200 Children Disposed of 23 Gallons of Ice Cream.—The Wonderful Progress of the Boys.**

Report of Industrial School from January 23 to May 23, 1886:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. weeks in session | 15 |
| No. Pupils enrolled, boys 118, girls 316—total, 434 | |
| Average attendance | 196 |
| No. of regular teachers | 28 |
| Cash Receipts toward support of school | $68 58 |
| Expenditures | 40 68 |
| Balance | $27 90 |
| Cash Receipts toward children's picnic | $21 40 |
| Expense of same | 10 80 |
| Balance | $10 60 |
| Total amount in treasury | $38 50 |

Contributions of work materials, etc.:

100 yards calico, gingham, etc.; 15½ yards flannel, 48¼ yards muslin, 4 doz. spools thread, 17 papers needles, 4 doz thimbles, 136 doz. attendance tickets, cream and sugar for 23 gallons ice cream, cake.

The Industrial School closed for the summer on Saturday afternoon, May 15. It was the intention of the teachers to give the children a picnic in the grounds adjoining the Episcopal Church; but owing to the rain, the festivities were held in the Sunday School rooms of that church. Two hundred and thirty-six children were present. Ice cream and cake had been prepared for them, and if their enjoyment might be guaged by the quantity disposed of, it was indeed a hilarious occasion.

Thanks are herewith returned to those who so liberally contributed toward this good time. $21.40 in money, cream and sugar for twenty-three gallons of ice cream, and cake *ad infinitum* were received.

The teachers and all connected with the school feel very much gratified with the result of their labors of the past few months.

The interest of the children showed but small signs of flagging until within a few weeks of the closing, when the superior charms of "cat-nipper" and marbles drew away a great many of the boys. The pupils who were regular in attendance improved wonderfully in their work, quite a number having finished the regulation course of over-seaming, back-stitching, hemming, felling, patching, darning, and button-hole making, and were at work upon garments before the close of the school. Some garments were completed, others nearly so. One class finished a quilt, another a comforter. Perhaps the most wonderful progress has been among the boys. Most of them can now sew on their own buttons with great skill, and another year will be taught to darn their socks. The neatest and most beautiful over-seaming in the school was done by a boy of ten years.

The school was opened in January last with 30 pupils, 14 teachers, and exactly $1.00 in the treasury. In four weeks over 300 children were enrolled. The merchants and other business men of the city furnished the financial aid needed; but there were other obstacles in the way of perfect success, more difficult to overcome. The rooms were not large enough for the accommodation of such numbers as flocked in, and were poorly ventilated. Teachers and pupils suffered alike from this.

Lack of teachers was, and has been throughout, the greatest drawback, the number of teachers who could be present every Saturday being inadequate to the needs of the school. No teacher can be expected to do justice to more than six or eight pupils, whereas most of the classes have numbered anywhere from twelve to twenty-five. Help of this kind was repeatedly solicited through the medium of press and pulpit; but the response was not what it ought to have been. While the school included children from all denominations in the city, some of the churches had not a single representative. Perhaps two-thirds of the pupils were from the Lutheran and Methodist Churches, yet we have had but three teachers from the former and four from the latter church.

Much of this reluctance on the part of church people, to come forward, has perhaps been due to the impression which has some how gotten abroad—and stayed there—that the school was an Episcopal affair entirely, and that members of other churches would not be welcome. This is a great mistake. That the school was first organized by Rev. E. L. Kemp and some half dozen ladies of the Episcopal Church, is of course a fact; but that it has been, or was ever intended to be, sectarian in its character, is an error which is henceforth and forevermore corrected. This is a work in which all must join if it is to be carried on successfully. No one church can do it unaided.

There are others also, not connected with any church, who have evinced great interest in the school on account of its practical character; but have failed as yet to give it the moral support of their presence on Saturdays. We shall hope better things of them next season.

The school will be re-opened about the 1st of October and will be conducted through the winter. An effort will be made to have it, in a measure, self-supporting. But although we may not need as much financial aid another year as this, yet we shall want a great deal of assistance in other ways. The school will probably be as large as during the past winter. We shall need more teachers and a Work Committee to cut out and prepare our work. This year each teacher has prepared at home the work for her class; but as the children advance this will no longer be practicable, and a work committee of ladies, who do not teach, but will give an afternoon of each week to the preparing of work, will be a positive necessity.

During the early fall a meeting will be held of those interested in the Industrial School, for the discussion of this and other measures necessary for the greater success of the work. Due notice of this meeting will be given.

### Out and About.

Medina has raised $40,000 for a new railroad.

Free fair at Marlboro, Stark county, next Saturday.

The crop of small fruits promises to be very large this season.

Alliance rink managers furnish free ice cream to their patrons.

A fourteen-months' old child of Matthias West of Tiffin fell in the river and was drowned.

Tiffin has contributed a handsome fund to the relief of the sufferers by the flood at Xenia.

Grasshoppers are reported in the south part of Holmes county attacting the meadows furiously.

The Democratic convention of the Third Circuit Judicial district will be held in Findlay, June 23.

Claudius Mitchell, a wealthy citizen of Mechanicsburg, died suddenly of apoplexy, aged 92 years.

Nine potteries and four sewer-pipe factories have shut down until the labor trouble sinmners down.

The miners in the vicinity of Bellaire have returned to work, the matters and differences having been adjusted.

John Connell, of Toledo, was awarded $5,000 against the Michigan Central Railroad for the loss of a foot in a smashup.

Rev. Sam Jones writes that he and Mr. Small will be at the Loveland camp meeting August 1 and remain until August 9.

James L. Ony, of Ottown, claims that his horse was carried four miles through the air in a recent tornado and landed unhurt.

Deputy Clerk George Trumiter of the Cincinnati Police Court, has been suspended from duty for altering the court records.

The contract to light the streets of Fostoria has been awarded to Electric Light Company of that place at a cost of $800 annually.

Some miscreant pried open a window of St. Patrick's Church at Troy and stole several silver pieces of church service valued at $50.

Captain Jennie Sheets and Charlie Weaver were married on the the stage at the Salvation Army barracks at Portsmouth Monday night.

[Continued from 1st page.]

senate to-day took up the bill heretofore reported by him from the committee on pensions "to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service." The bill gives $30 a month to soldiers and sailors who lost one foot or hand in the service; $36 a month to those who lost an arm above the elbow or leg above the knee; $45 a month to those who lost an arm at the shoulder joint or a leg at the hip joint.

Mr. Miller offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill so as to include among the $45-a-month pensioners the cases where men's legs had been amputated so near the hip joint as to prevent use of an artificial limb.

Agreed to, and so amended the bill was passed.

Mr. Ingalls severely criticised Commissioner Black's recommending him as an impostor, who had resigned from congress the instant pension rates as a matter of interest and passed a week. Mr. Voorhees replied that as the office of Commissioner of Pensions was a physician's office he supposed he was to discuss General Black's qualifications.

House.

MAY 19. The consideration of the amendment to the possible appropriation bill was considered in the House to-day. No definite conclusion was reached.

A bill was reported from the house committee on the merchant marine, proposing a constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of secretary of state, and providing that in case of the removal by death or otherwise of both the president and vice-president the office of president shall devolve upon the secretary of state, who shall be voted in distinct ballots by the electoral college. In case of the death or removal of the vice-president from office, or when he exercises the office of president, the secretary of state shall be the president of the senate, and shall so act, but he shall have no vote unless the senate is equally divided.

The committee on territories reached an informal agreement that the senate bill providing for the admission of Southern Dakota as a state should go upon the house calendar adversed reported and that the Springer bill providing an enabling act for the entire territory should go upon the calendar favorably reported.

The House Appropriations Committee has finished consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The item that will probably attract the most attention is that which makes the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission. All the money required for the commission is given, but a provision attached requires that hereafter the commission shall, upon application of the head of a department for a clerk, furnish him a list of all persons who have passed a satisfactory examination, from whom he may select, instead of giving him the choice of but four eligibles. It is provided also that the limit as to age of application must be abrogated before the appropriation shall be available.

MAY 20. The question before the House to-day was the senate amendment to the Post office appropriation bill, appropriating $8,000,000 for the foreign mail service, which has been under discussion for several days. It was rejected. The Philadelphia Board of Trade sent in a communication asking that the amendment be adopted. Mr. Hewitt offered an amendment. It was to strike out the appropriation of $800,000 and insert one of $400,000 and add to the Senate amendment a paragraph directing the Postmaster General to cause the South American mails of the United States to be carried as far as possible in American built and registered steamships at not exceeding fifty cents per nautical mile.

Messrs. Barry, Mills, Morrison and Randall for the Senate amendment. The latter said that last year the Senate amendment similar to the pending proposition passed the House by reason of absenteeism. He invoked every man to so record himself on this proposition that he would not find it necessary to absent himself hereafter. His remarks were greeted with applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. Blount, in closing the debate, charged that the Senate sought to force this proposition upon the Administration. There was an audacity and boldness exhibited that needed to be met with courage. The issue was plain, and he was willing as a Democrat to take the responsibility for his action. The several amendments offered in committee of the whole were rejected.

The Senate amendment was nonconcurred in, and the committee rose and reported its action to the House. The recommendations were all agreed to without division, excepting the foreign mail service amendment, which was non-concurred in by a vote of—yeas, 178; nays, 80.

MAY 21.—The House to-day resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of mackerel during the spawning season. After a long debate the bill was passed—yeas 120, nays 80. As passed, the bill prohibits for a period of five years from the 1st of March, 1887, the importation into the United States or the landing upon its shores of mackerel (except Spanish mackerel) caught between the 1st of March and the 1st of June of each year. The penalty prescribed for a violation of the act is the forfeiture of the mackerel imported or landed, and, if the vessel violating the act be a United States vessel, a forfeiture of its license. Nothing, however, in the act is to be held to apply to mackerel caught off shore with hook or line from open rowboats less than twenty feet keel and landed in said boats.

MAY 22.—After passing a few private measures this morning the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Crisp of Georgia, in the chair), for general debate on the Dunn free ship bill. It was made the special order for next Wednesday.

MAY 24.—The bill to impose a tax on oleomargarine was before the house to-day. Mr. Scott favored the measure, and said the bill did no injustice to the manufacturer, but simply raised the farmer to the plane of fair and honest competition. He described the impurities that entered into the composition of oleomargarine, and declared that the bill should pass if only to save public health.

Mr. Hopkins argued that the manufacture of bogus butter was as destructive to public morals as the counterfeiting of money, and hoped that congress would lay a heavy hand on this "greatest of all modern deceptions."

Mr. Hammond opposed the bill. He said that it was unconstitutional, and was simply a measure to popularize the internal-revenue system. It would establish a bad precedent, as every one hereafter would be coming to congress asking for protection from competitors.

Mr. Reagan said it was very plain that the purpose of the bill was to stop the manufacture of oleomargarine. It was unconstitutional, as the states and not the general government had the power to regulate the traffic.

Mr. Hiscock favored the bill, and said that imitation butter, which he characterized as a vile, dirty product, freighted with disease, should be made to pay a tax.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

MAY 25.—Mr. Springer, from the committee on territories, presented to the house to-day the adverse report of that committee on the senate bill to provide for the admission of Dakota into the union and for the organization of the territory of Lincoln. The reasons set forth are that the movement, which originated in the territory without any authority or recognition from congress, is not approved by the people of the territory, particularly of the southern part; the proposed division of the territory is a question of importance to the people of all states, who have just as much right to have that subject submitted to them as have the people of the territory, and the population of Dakota does not entitle her to admittance into the union as two states.

Two minority reports were also presented. Chairman Hill, of Ohio, holds that the people of the territory were not fairly consulted on the question of division, and believes it to be the duty of congress to refer this question to the full vote of the people of the territory. The second minority report is signed by Messrs. Baker, Symes, Strubl, Cooper, and Hermann. They submit that the people of Dakota are in favor of admitting the southern part as a state, and that she is entitled to admission.

### "My Love to Kunel Bob."

The Cincinnati Committee of One Hundred charged that the Board of Affairs Bill was passed as a non-partisan measure, endorsed by the committee, though in reality a Republican measure. The following correspondence has been brought out to disprove the assertion:

"May 22, 1886.

"To Mr. L. C. Cole, Massillon, O.:

"Parties here reflect on our integrity and your intelligence by stating that Board Public Affairs Bill passed the House as the Non-partisan Committee of One Hundred Bill. Did not you oppose bill as a partisan Republican measure? Answer in full.

"T. W. Graydon,
"62 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

"Massillon, O., May 22, 1886.

"To Hon. T. W. Graydon, 62 East Fourth street:

"If anyone charges that you gulled a Democrat into believing the Board of Affairs Bill was a non-partisan measure shoot him on the spot. I opposed the bill, as did every Democrat, because it was a cowardly partisan bill, depriving your people of the right to name their own officers. Glad your constituency are after you for your meanness. My love to Kunel Bob. Cole."

### All in the Line of Nature.

There is nothing in the line of magic or mystery about that wonderful and popular medicine, Parker's Tonic. It is simply the best and most scientific combination possible of the essential principles of those curatives which act powerfully on the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. But there neither is nor will be any successful imitation of it. It is al the time curing those who had despaired of ever getting well. For yourself, your wife and children. 46-tf

### A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y


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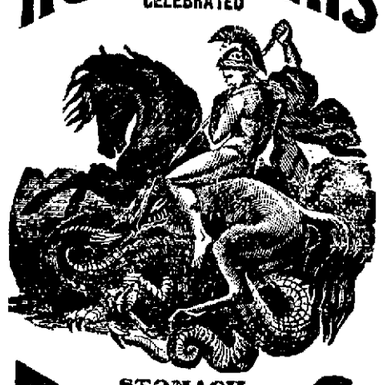

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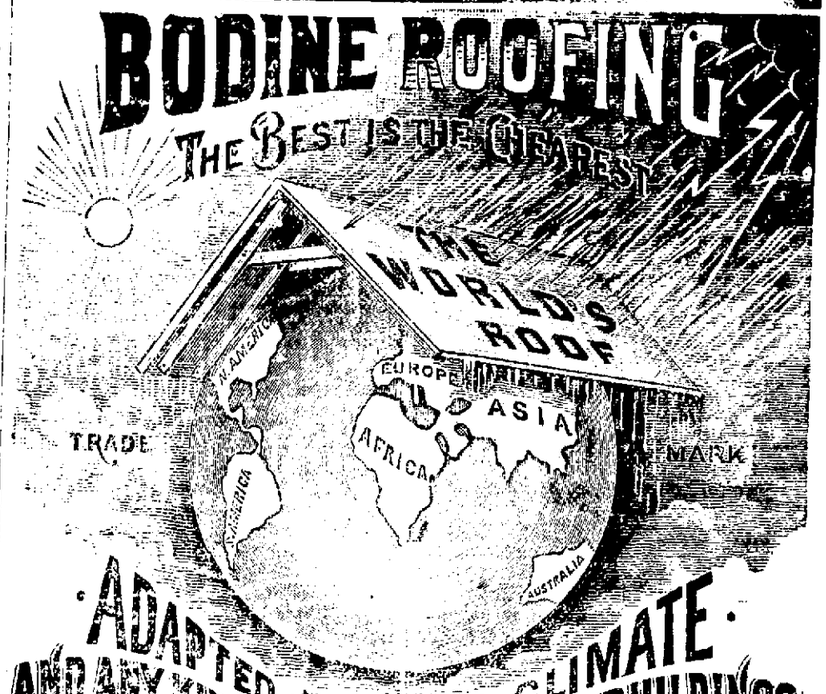


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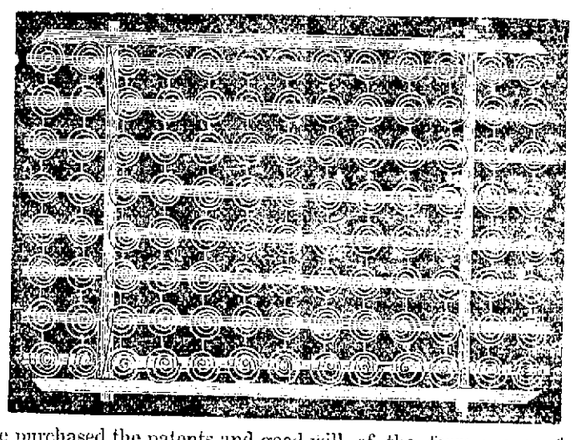

I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully.

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